FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

Valuable Land for Sale.

ONE Tract on Little River in Randolph county, containing 525 acres, on which is a first rate Dwelling and Kitchen, nearly new, with other out-houses; and also a valuable orchard. This tract contains about 50 acres of bottom land on said River.

One other Tract containing 300 acres, with Dwelling and other out-houses, about 60 acres under cultivation. This tract has valuable Timber, and is mostly level land.

The above tracts of land are valuable wheat, corn, oats and tobacco lands

One other tract containing 800 acres. This tract abounds with valuable timber, and is very valuable grain land.

The above Lands are South of Asheboro' about 15 miles, and North of Troy, in Montgomery county, about 12 miles. The locality is in as healthy a portion of the State as any in North Carolina.

Refugees desiring to purchase lands will find the above to be very desirable property. Terms easy. My address is Caraway, Randolph county, N. C.

NATHAN SPENCER.

Jan'y 8, 1863. 91*8tpd

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale my plantation on Cape Fear River, 5 miles from the Village of Summerville, Harnett county, containing 1,175 Acres, of which about 350 acres is cleared, including 100 acres of very fine bottom land. The improvements consist of a good dwelling with 10 rooms and necessary out buildings.

A. M. McKAY.

Summerville, Jan'y 22. 97*4tpd

640 Acres of Valuable Land for Sale!

THE subscriber offers for sale, Six Hundred and Forty acres of land in Talladega County, Alabama, situated near the line of Coosa and Talladega Counties, about sixteen miles from the rail road, leading from Talladega town to Selma, and three from the rail road which is now in progress of building,—leading from Opalaca to Selma. These lands are most admirably adapted to the cultivation of cotton, corn, wheat, &c., yielding from fifty to sixty bushels of corn, and from forty to fifty of wheat per acre, with other products in a like proportion. There are on the premises, a comfortable dwelling, and all other necessary out houses; also a cotton gin, grist mill and threshing machine. There are about One Hundred acres of cleared land, fifty of which are bottom lands, besides two hundred and fifty acres more of never-failing bottom lands, which could be prepared for cultivation at a very trifling expense. It is well watered, lying on each side of Hatchet creek, which is a never-failing stream, and capable of turning almost any amount of machinery. As to health, it is unsurpassed by any place in the State.

The above lands present every inducement for persons wishing to remove west; or to those who may wish to engage in the business of manufacturing; or to such as may wish to remove their families out of the reach of our invading foe.

Persons desiring further information respecting said lands, can apply to Mr. David Murphy, Fayetteville N. C., or to Mr. Daniel C. McNeill, St. Paul's P. O., Robeson County, N. C.

Persons wishing to purchase will please address me at "Fair Play P. O." Robeson County, N. C.

M. McNAIR

Nov. 21st, 1862. 82*tf

ATTENTION, CONSCRIPTS!

Recruits Wanted for the Defence of North Carolina.

BY order of Major Gen. G. W. Smith, Commanding the Army of North Carolina, the subscriber and others have been detailed to recruit men to fill up the ranks of this army in order that the threatened invasion of the State may be repelled. The Conscription Law is suspended so far as to enable any persons who wish to volunteer now to do so by volunteering with the subscriber and join any company they wish, that is, any company now in service under command of Gen. Smith, whose headquarters are now Goldsboro'.

The bounty of Fifty Dollars will be paid so soon as mustered into service, and all Conscripts volunteering will avoid the necessity of going through the Camp of Instruction. All persons absent from their companies without leave, or who have deserted, will report themselves to me at once. All who report themselves promptly are promised a full pardon, except as to forfeiture of pay. It is hoped this appeal will not be disregarded.

North Carolina is threatened with invasion—the army needs the services of every man liable to military duty. May I not hope that they will respond promptly and thus secure to all that they hold dear on earth, ample means of defence.

Address or call on me at Fayetteville, or Summerville, Harnett county.

JOHN P. McLEAN,
Lieut. Co. H, 50th Reg't N. C. T.

Jan'y 28, 1863. 98-1tsw*2t

Cards! Cards!!

JOHN GAINEY is prepared to upset and work over old Cotton and Woolen Cards. The Cards repaired by him will amply satisfy the owner of said Cards, as the charges for the repairs are moderate. Send your Cards and they will be attended to. He can be found in Sampson county, near Warsenville Post Office.

Jan'y 24, 1863. 97*4tpd

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 25th day of November last, my boy WILLIS, aged about thirty years. Willis is about 5 feet 10 inches high, of dark complexion, has a downcast look, a little stooping, and limps slightly in his walk caused by a severe burn on (I think) his left thigh and leg. When last heard from, said boy was in the neighborhood of Laurinburg, N. C., and I have no doubt is trying to make his way to the free States either by way of Wilmington, N. C. to the yankee fleet or through the country in some other direction. I have good reason to believe that he has been passing on a permit written by himself with a false signature, and may attempt to pass himself as a free negro. I will pay the above reward for his apprehension and delivery to me, or half the amount for his lodgment in any jail within the limits of the Southern Confederacy so that I can get him.

W. R. MEDLIN.

Clio, Marlboro' Dist., S. C., Jan. 14. 95*4tpd

Lands for Sale.

I OFFER for sale my LAND on the West side of Gum Swamp, 7 miles from Laurinburgh Depot, containing 400 acres, which is as productive as any land in the lower end of Richmond county, N. C. On the premises there is a comfortable dwelling, with all necessary outhouses. Any person wishing to purchase can either apply to myself on the premises, or address me at Springfield, N. C.

DUNCAN JONES.

Dec'r 27, 1862. 91*6tpd

W. H. ALLEN,
Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments of NAVAL STORES, COTTON, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.

April 22. 11-1m*tf

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 5, 1863.

CHARLESTON TO BE ATTACKED.—The dispatch from Charleston is of very momentous importance, if true. The sending of a British frigate to carry away the Consul of that nation, is so extraordinary a proceeding as to indicate some measure altogether out of the usual course of events, for during an attack is the very time above all others when a Consul's presence is needed, to protect the property and persons of the subjects of his country residing there. Why, then, take him away? Can it be that the yankees intend to carry their oft-repeated threats into execution, to raze the city from its foundations, leaving not one stone upon another, and "sowing salt upon its ruins"? Their malignant feeling towards Charleston, which is not likely to have been diminished by last Saturday's Ram operations, may lead them to attempt such a horrible proceeding, in the face of the world's certain condemnation. If so, "man proposes, but God disposes." The whole story may, however, be a fiction to cover designs on some other place. We shall soon know.

THE BLOCKADE.—We shall not be surprised if the late naval victory at Charleston shall result in serious complications between the United States and England and France. It seems that, according to the settled principles of international law, the disappearance of all the blockading fleet, when they ran away from the Confederate Rams, was a cessation of the actual blockade, and that a formal notice of 60 days is necessary to renew it even though during all that time the blockaders may be there. They have no right, during those 60 days, to *capture* any neutral vessel, though they have a right to warn such neutrals away, if they can get near enough to them to give such warning. To fire on a neutral vessel going into the port of Charleston would be an act of war. There can scarcely be a doubt, that as soon as the news of the raising of the blockade is received at foreign ports, swarms of merchantmen will start for Charleston, and it is more than probable that the yankees will capture some of them. Then will come trouble, possibly war, but most likely apologies and restitution from Seward.

It is not likely that the United States will admit the correctness of the principle of national law by issuing the required notice of 60 days. They will most probably contend that the blockade has never been interrupted. And then comes a controversy with the foreign Consuls who went out from Charleston to see for themselves, and could not find a single blockader.

REPUDIATION PROPOSED.—We regret to say that repudiation of the debt of the Confederate States has been openly proposed by a newspaper; and with almost as much regret that it is a North Carolina newspaper that makes the proposal. See the following extract from the Winston Sentinel:—

"Let the government change its policy; it can as well violate the Constitution, as a military necessity, in one thing as another; let it pass a law setting a fair and reasonable price on every article of necessity until the end of the war, make Confederate money a legal tender in all contracts entered into after a given date, then raise money by taxation sufficient to keep up the credit of the country; and when the war is over, if no feasible plan can be adopted to save the fictitious currency that has been cast afloat, let it all go by the board, and put the speculator, who has hoarded up his thousands, upon an equal footing with the soldier who has fought the battles of the country for eleven dollars per month. So far as the people of the Confederacy alone are concerned, we can see no very great injustice in a course of this kind. It would destroy no property; it would leave it all just where it was when the war begun; and at the same time it would renew and put in circulation all our old State money. The only persons that would be affected much would be the millionaires who have treasured up their thousands, while better men have been sacrificing, not only their property, but their lives for the common defence."

We have seldom seen a paragraph comprising in so short a space so many errors that would be fatal if they were acted out. But fortunately they are so monstrous that they will shock the moral feeling wherever heard of.

A violation of the Constitution in any one particular is a most serious calamity. But here it is asserted, in effect, that a violation in one particular justifies a violation in any or all others. The government is advised to ignore the existence of States by passing a law to fix prices on articles of necessity—a measure of more than doubtful policy if adopted by the States, but utterly absurd and unconstitutional in the Confederate government. And while Confederate money is to be made a legal tender, all confidence in its value is to be destroyed by repudiation! And two motives are stated for the adoption of this course: 1st, that it may not be convenient ("no feasible plan can be adopted") to redeem the public debt; and 2d, that the debt may be due to unworthy or rich people. Rare reasons, these, in justification of a refusal to pay an honest debt. Allow them, and it never again would be convenient for any man or State to pay its debts, and every creditor all the world over would be an unworthy person, whom it would be all right to cheat, especially if he happened to be a millionaire. And the Sentinel "can see no very great injustice in a course of this kind!"

We would not have thought it worth while to notice the above but for the apprehension that any one single individual in all the broad bounds of the Confederacy might become alarmed at the idea that repudiation of the Confederate debt is possible. Fix such an idea in any man's mind and he would be a fool if he consented any longer to receive Confederate currency. Let it become the policy of the government, and there is at once an end of the war, for the only possible resource for carrying it on is the credit of the Confederacy, which the Sentinel proposes to destroy, and along with it honor and honesty.

But we can safely assure our readers that there will be no other press or individual in the Confederacy that will countenance such recommendations. The people may continue, with perfect confidence, to receive Confederate currency, and to invest in Confederate bonds, for this young Republic, coming into being with such a glorious record, will never think of blotting out that record, and substituting for it one of ineffaceable infamy.

TOO LATE.—Mr. Stanly has resigned his commission as Lincoln's "Military Governor of North Carolina," on account of Lincoln's proclamation. Mr. Stanly has destroyed himself. By accepting office from Lincoln he lost the confidence of all his old friends at the South, and by resigning it he has equally lost the confidence of his new friends at the North.

The communication signed "Justice" should have been accompanied by a known and responsible name, without which it cannot be published, for it makes statements affecting the characters and condition of the people of a county. We throw such anonymous articles in the fire.

We do not charge for publishing notices of the deaths of soldiers—though we sometiges wish them shorter—but for verses in addition to the ordinary notice we require 10 cents a line, invariably in advance.

FROM OUR ARMY IN VIRGINIA.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

CAMP NEAR FREDERICKSBURG, Jan. 29.

Messrs. Editors: We have had one continued spell of rain, cold and snow. The snow is now a foot deep in many places and would have been much deeper if the ground had been dry. This is about the worst kind of weather in camp and the sharp north wind of these bare hills soon places the "uninitiated" *hors du combat*, while the old soldier frolics about, stands on his head, or wallows his comrade in the snow with as much hilarity of spirits as if it was May.

I have not as yet been able to appreciate the manner of felling trees in camp, though a man will be considered eccentric here if he does not fully endorse all camp customs which experience has established. The other day some men took a fancy to a large tree near the tent I was in and proceeded immediately to cut it down. The tree being surrounded by tents for some distance, and there being no certainty as to which way it would fall, it was thought useless to notify any one till the tree started, when we were informed of the danger just in time to scramble out like a parcel of boys and escape a general smash up. I felt surprised, jealous, mad and indignant by turns, while every body else regarded it as a good joke. The Lt. Col. of the [illegible] Reg't Rifles, (8. C.) was badly hurt a few days since by a tree being cut on him. He is now [illegible] cover. It is quite [illegible] have large number standing near a camp while it is so stormy and the ground so soft. Night before last several trees blew down in our camp, smashing three or four tents, but no one was hurt. I was awake nearly all night expecting every moment to be my last, and about midnight while a violent snow storm was raging, down came a big pine—kersmash, right across the tent next to ours, throwing snow and mud in my face. A short time afterwards I heard another crashing sound as though the universe were falling to pieces. I learned next morning that it was caused by the falling of a very large tree which brought down several smaller ones. The top of this tree fell on a tent where a captain and two or three other officers were sleeping, mashing the tent to the ground and tearing it badly, but the occupants were not hurt and never moved nor allowed themselves to feel disturbed by the accident.

The army is rapidly consuming the last remains of the sustenance this country affords. The timbered tracts have long been more highly valued and carefully preserved than the open land, but very soon not a vestige of the original forests will remain, and those majestic old oaks, that witnessed the sports and vows of the red man, and afforded comfort and protection to the banished and persecuted of our own race, can never again shelter either exile or invader.

Snow-balling is the great amusement just now in the army. Two regiments went at it yesterday led by their Colonels on horseback, and representing yankees and Confederates *a la Manassas* and *a la Fredericksburg*. They charged, flanked and shelled, and went through all the "changes of base" and "strategic movements" and finally came out without losing a man but badly worsted on both sides. A more scientific engagement or "skirmish" took place in the 18th Reg't last night. Dr. M. and his infirmary corps, the non-commissioned staff and several teamsters, representing our forces, while Capt. T., Capt. P., Lieut's L., A. and J., and Maj. B., represented the enemy. A small branch separated the quarters of the combatants, representing the Rappahannock. It was proposed to lam out Dr. M. and his crowd and take possession of their camp, and Maj. B. was to act the part of Halleck and direct all the grand movements at a safe distance, while Capt. T. was to be Burnside and take post a little nearer the field of carnage; the others undertook respectively the parts of Hooker, Siegel, &c. At last Capt. T. orders an advance, "Onward to Richmond." They arrive at the branch and find no pontoons but after a serious and vexatious delay they cross. They find things different from expectations and a council of war is held. Maj. B. advises that the heights commanding Dr. M's tent be occupied so as to drive him from his stronghold. This is accordingly done and they throw over a few shells and send out skirmishers, but there is no response from the enemy. They conclude that the enemy is either surprised or retreating and they rush forward with a rapid charge and terrible fire, when all at once the Confederate batteries open like a clap of thunder and the columns of the invader are stunned and confused, but they rally again and rush recklessly forward till they are overwhelmed by an avalanche of snow from one end of the lines to the other. Now the Confederates dash out, bayonets are crossed and a hand-to-hand fight ensues. First one side and then the other gives way amid the roar and yell of battle. Two hostile divisions single out each other and pitch in pell mell, mixed up and rolling over and over into brush heaps and mud holes till there is but little left of either. While the fortunes of the battle are in the balance, Siegel's corps of reinforcements come up, but the action is being rapidly decided, and Burnside, after all manœuvres and strategic movements is forced to withdraw his forces. Flags of truce pass and the wounded are cared for, the dead decently buried, and the yankee general tries to take advantage of this intermission to renew the conflict. In vain he attempts to rally his demoralized forces and finds that his only safety is in precipitate flight, regardless of pontoons, while the Confederates furiously shell his unprotected rear. Then appear explanations and discussions, and Capt. T. assumes all responsibility, acknowledges his incompetency and asks pardon, but Maj. B. demands his removal—Capt. T. tenders resignation—investigation, &c.; but Burnside is fully restored and it turns out that every body did just the thing that was right, and it all happened just as was expected and finally every body becomes perfectly satisfied.

It will be probably many weeks before there can be any movements towards battle, though had the weather permitted I believe there would have been a fight before now. A considerable portion of the enemy had moved with apparent intention of crossing some 10 miles above Fredericksburg, while I am credibly informed their pontoons were nearly the same distance below. Gen. Lee keeps an eye on the pontoons as the "main chance." He is fully informed from various sources.

The 1st and 3d N. C. Reg'ts have been transferred from Dole's Brigade, D. H. Hill's Division, to Taliaferro's Brigade, Trimble's Division (Stonewall Jackson's old Division) Gen. Ramseur, formerly of 49th Reg't, has been assigned to the command of the Brigade commanded by the late Gen. Geo. B. Anderson. Gen. R. F. Hoke, recently Col. of 21st Reg't, has a Brigade of the 6th, 21st, 54th and 57th Reg'ts in Ewell's Division. All these troops are in Jackson's corps, and there are very few North Carolinians in Longstreet's corps, perhaps not more than two regiments.

Truly, LONG GRABS.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—At Fredericksburg, 14th Dec. Milton B. Robeson, aged 22. He had been in the army since May 1861, was in the battle of Sharpsburg, and was mortally wounded at Fredericksburg.

On 30th Oct., of small pox, Wm. F. Beasley, of the Granville Stars, 23d Reg't.

At Sharpsburg, Md., 25th Sept., of wounds received during the battle of the 17th, Wm. J. Amis, of Granville county, in his 21st year.

On 29th June, from the effects of a wound received in one of the battles near Richmond on the 27th, William D. White, of Co. D, 34th Reg't, aged 28.

At camp near Fredericksburg, 10th Jan'y, of a congestive chill, in his 23d year, Junius J. Pharr, son of the late Rev. N. H. Pharr, private in Co. F, 57th Reg.

At the infirmary near Fredericksburg, Dec'r 19, of a wound received on the 13th, Serg't A. P. McKinnon, aged 24, a citizen of Robeson county and a member of Co. G, 24th Reg't.

On the 14th Dec'r, of wounds received in the battle of Fredericksburg, Lieut. W. W. Cloninger, of Co. B, 28th Reg't, from Gaston county.

In the Hospital at Camp Wyatt, Jan'y 28th, Serg't Thomas B. Latham.

At Richmond, James P. Lance, one of the wounded at Sharpsburg.

In Smithfield, Jan'y 5th, Thomas Beckwith, Esq., in the 38th year of his age. He belonged to the 24th Regiment, and died of disease contracted by exposure and hardships of the campaign in Western Virginia in the Fall and Winter of 1861.

In Lynchburg, Va., 24th ult., of small pox, Mr John Pennington, of Capt Turner's company, 7th Reg't.

In Mecklenburg county, 24th ult., of typhoid fever, Mr. Rob't A. Ross, aged 40, of Co. H, 11th Reg't.

In Bellevue Hospital, near Richmond, 27th Dec., Lieut. R. H. Stitt, of Co. A, 48th N. C. Reg't, in the 32d year of his age.

In Chimborase Hospital, Richmond, 7th January, J. Cowan Phifer, in his 33d year, 57th Reg. N. C. T., of Rowan county.

Near Weldon, 26th Jan., of typhoid fever, Dr. Wm. L. Johnston, Quarter Master 45th N. C. T.

At Fort Caswell, 23d ult., of small pox, J. J. Hux and H. H. Carlile of Capt. S. B. Hunter's Co. (F,) 36th N. C Reg't.

At the Chimborazo Hospital, Richmond, Jan'y 16th, Jesse M. Watkins, private of Co. B, 1st Reg't, of the "Wilkes Valley Guards."

In Raleigh, 21st ult., aged 24, Thos. P. Chisman, Jr. of the Oak City Guards, Co. E, 14th Reg't.

In Hospital at Goldsboro', Dec'r 18th, of a wound received the day before in the battle at Neuse bridge, W. K Martin, private of Co. E, 52d Reg't N. C. T.,—a promising and most gallant boy of 17 years of age.

In Hospital at Goldsboro', Dec'r 19th, of a wound received on the 17th in the battle at Neuse bridge, Isham H. Johnson, private of Co. E, 52d Reg't N. C. T.

Jan'y 23d, in the Hospital at Wilson, N. C., James Thomas, private of Co. E, 52d Reg't N. C. T.

At Camp Whiting, Jan'y 28th, of typhoid fever, Serg't J. Winston Liles of Co. B, (Capt. Lindsey's from Anson,) 31st Reg't N. C. T., aged 24 years. A brave and [illegible] soldier, a kind, [illegible] intelligent, [illegible] friend.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

In Moore county, at the residence of Dr. Dan'l Johnson, on the 28th ult., Daniel C. Johnson, in his 28th year. He was a member of Co. A, 5th Reg't N. C. T. He was among the first to respond to the call of his country, which he served faithfully till his health failed and he returned home to recruit, but alas! too late—only to breathe his last among his friends and relatives. He left one brother and three affectionate sisters and many other relatives and friends to mourn his loss.

On the 28th ult., very suddenly, at Camp Whiting near Wilmington, N. C., David W. Johnson, a member of Co. I, 31st N. C. Reg't. Kind, unassuming, brave, modest to a fault, the Confederate States service may boast of as good but not of a more faithful soldier. Naturally of a strong constitution, his power of endurance on the march, and his bravery and coolness in time of conflict, justly excited the generous applause of his immediate comrades in arms. From the time of his enlistment (Oct. 1861) to the day of his death, he was never upon the "sick list" and never known to murmur on account of any duty assigned him; and even on the morning of his death he came out from his tent with a scorching fever upon him, and boldly answered to his name at reveille.

When this wicked war shall have ended and fame shall have done justice to the names of those who have fallen in their country's service, none will stand more prominently forward for bravery, devotion to the cause, and faithfulness, than that of David W. Johnson.

A. B. P.

At Lynchburg, Va., of Small Pox, on the 2d of Jan. William W. Cogdell, a private in company I, 20th Reg't, N. C. T., (Capt. D. J. Devane,) aged 34 years, 7 months and 29 days. He leaves a widow, two children and a large circle of friends to mourn his loss. We hope their loss is his eternal gain.

COM.

At Winchester, Va., Nov. 5th, 1861, after an illness of four weeks, Benjamin R. Webb, of Co. E, 28th Reg't N. C. T., from Richmond county, aged about 25. He leaves an aged father and step mother, and two brothers and two sisters, and many friends, to mourn the loss of one dearly beloved; but they have no reason to doubt that he is gone to rest where all who love and serve God will meet to part no more. He had been in the army 18 months, and was much beloved by his companions in arms, who are grieved to hear of his death.

COM.

CAMP GREGG, VA., Jan'y 29th, 1863.

At a meeting of Co. E, 28th Reg't N. C. Troops, convened on the 29th Jan'y, 1863. On motion of the President a committee of three were appointed for the purpose of drafting resolutions, paying the last tribute of respect to MR. LININGTON ROBINSON, who fell while gallantly and nobly discharging his duty in the memorable battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13th, 1862. The following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It hath pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst one of our most valuable members, Linington Robinson; Therefore be it resolved, That while we lament the premature death of our comrade, yet we bow with submission to the will of Him who is too wise to err and too good to be unkind, and that we cherish with affectionate regard the remembrance of his many virtues and sterling qualities that not only endeared him to us but to all who knew him. 2d, Resolved, That in his death the company has lost the society and services of a generous and amiable comrade, and the Government the aid of a valuable and efficient soldier, who was among the first to rush to arms and who has testified his devotion to his country's cause by yielding his life a sacrifice in its defence. 3d, Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathies to the family of our deceased comrade, and that He who tempers the wind and lulls the tempest may comfort and support them in their affliction. 4th, Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Fayetteville Observer and Presbyterian with a request that they be published.

J. A. LEDBETTER, Ch'n.
Lt. E. HURLEY,
A. M. McAULEY,
WM. M. BALLARD, } Com.

THOS. S. GREEN, Sec'y.

NORTH CAROLINIANS IN OTHER STATES.—A distant correspondent very truly says that it gives us pleasure to hear of the sons of North Carolina distinguishing themselves, no matter in what State they have made their present residence—no matter whether "the dwellers at home or the dispersed abroad." We know that there are thousands of natives and tens of thousands of sons of natives of North Carolina in the army from the Southern and Southwestern States, whose gallantry illustrates the history of the States of their adoption. The following complimentary testimonial is of one of these:—

HEADQUARTERS 18TH REG'T, Port Hudson, La., Nov. 1862.

Gen. S. Cooper: Sir:—I would respectfully represent that Serg't Major John Henry Bullock, who was appointed and assigned to duty by the Col. Comd'g (Col. Daly of Camden, Ark.,) on the battle field at Iuka, Miss., on the 16th day of Sept. last, Aujutant of this Reg't, (18th Ark. Reg't Volunteers,) has acted so gallantly on the battle-field at Corinth and Hatchie Bridge as to gain the approbation of his superior officers and the admiration of his Reg't, and at all times proving himself an efficient and reliable officer. I would therefore respectfully ask that he be commissioned 1st Lieut. and assigned to duty as Adjutant of this Reg't.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant.
R. H. CROCKETT,
Col. Com'd'g 18th Reg't Ark. Volunteers.

EXTORTION.—We accidentally heard a few days ago of an instance of heartless extortion practised upon the soldiers, which ought not to pass unnoticed. It is about a small thing, but it exhibits the spirit that animates the Shylocks who infest the country, and is probably merely one of many such cases. Every soldier wants his tin cup, and in his frequent changes from place to place they are often left behind or lost. At the shops in this place they are made and sold at wholesale for 15 cents. A Sutler for one of the Regiments lately supplied himself at that price, took them to camp and sold them at 25 cents. He found others in the place near which his camp was located, who had bought the same article from the same place and at the same price, 15 cents, selling them at 75 cents! a profit of 400 per cent.! What has become of the consciences of these cormorants, who fleece the soldiers at the rate of 400 per ct. profit?—soldiers who are exposing health and life for the benefit of these extortioners along with the rest, and who are receiving $11 a month and insufficient rations of bread and meat, with none of the many other articles which all have come to consider necessaries of life.

The reasonable Sutler is a foreigner. He had been in the service as a private till his health failed, and knows what the soldier suffers without this gouging by the extortioner. What or who the others are we know not and did not care to ask.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

GENERAL MILITARY HOSPITAL, WILSON, N. C., January 30, 1863.

The following contributions, so generously made by patriotic citizens of Edgecombe county to the Hospital, are hereby gratefully acknowledged. In behalf of the sick and wounded here, for whom these valuable presents are made, I am gratified in tendering to the contributors their heartfelt thanks—their due appreciation of favors so appropriately bestowed. In value at present prices they amount to about $2000.

They were presented through the hands of that good man and indefatigable Agent of the Cumberland Hospital Association; Mr. W. J. Myrover, the noble friend of the sick and wounded soldier. He is giving all his time and energies to the cause, "without money and without price."

What a contrast such a bright example presents to that of the speculator and extortioner, whose ill-gotten and disgraceful gains are sapping the life-blood of our bleeding and suffering country.

The following are the names and articles:

Dr Geo Sugg, 25 bush potatoes, 25 lbs tallow, 5 lbs butter, ½ bu dried fruit, sage one bag, catnip, $100 in money; Col Jno L Bridgers, 50 bu potatoes, cash $50; Mrs Mary Williss, 1 bu dried fruit, ½ bu pickles, sage, [illegible] 10 bu potatoes, 5 bu corn, cash $5; Joshua [illegible] of the steamer Jesse Mercer, either sundries or cash $50; Col David Williams, 3 gals brandy, 3 gals wine, 25 lbs lard, 2 lbs candle wick, 10 lbs sausages, 10 lbs soap, cash $50; J L Horne, 10 bushels sweet potatoes, 10 bu Irish potatoes, 10 lbs soap, 25 lbs lard, cash $25; Jas F Jenkins, cash $30; Mrs J D Jenkins, 25 lbs soap, 25 lbs tallow, 2 lbs candle wick, red pepper, 20 bu potatoes, 25 cabbage, cash $50, 25 yards double-wove cloth; J D Jenkins, Esq, 3 gals wine, ½ gal brandy, cash $50; Mrs Dr Pleasonton Sugg, 17 yds double-wove woolen, 1 set candle moulds, cash $50; Baker Staton, cash $60; L S Dunn, 2 boxes candles, (80 lbs net;) Mrs L S Dunn, 25 lbs sausages, 75 lbs lard: Rob't Norfleet, cash $10; R B Bassett, 50 lbs candles, net; Mrs Elisha Cromwell, 1 bu dried apples, ½ bushel dried peaches, linen rags, yopon, 5 lbs butter, sage, one keg lard (100 lbs,) thread, 30 chickens, 15 doz eggs, candle wick; Col Elisha Cromwell, 5 gals brandy, 5 bu Irish potatoes, 5 bu white peas, 5 bu yam potatoes, cash $50; Bennett P Pitt, cash $50; John A Vines, cash $50; Mrs Jno A. Vines, 1 bu Irish potatoes, 4 turkeys, 6 ducks, bits of flannel, cotton rags, sage; A J Cotton, 2 turkeys, sage, 20 bu sweet potatoes, 1 gal soap, red pepper, 1 gal wine; S P Jenkins, 2 gals vinegar, cash $100; Orran Bullock, 1 gal peach cordial, 1 gal cider wine, ½ bu dried apples, 2 gals molasses from cane raised in the county of Edgecombe, 40 bu potatoes, ½ bbl hard cider, red pepper, cash $25; Mrs S E Moore, 5 gals Madeira wine; W L Hart, cash $20; S S Hicks, 10 gals brandy; W L Dozier, 10 lbs candles; Wilkinson S Dunn, 2 gals vinegar, 6 chickens, ½ bu dried fruit, 5 lbs butter, 10 lbs tallow, cash $25; Jno Randolph, Pitt county, $2; Mrs Robbins, tallow; Mrs Sarah Atkinson, tallow, 3 bu corn; J O Oates, 5 bu corn, 5 bu potatoes.

S. S. SATCHWELL,
Surgeon in charge.

P. S In publishing the above, I also avail myself of the occasion of making my acknowledgments to other kind citizens of Wilson, Pitt, Greene and Edgecombe counties for a variety of contributions heretofore made to this Hospital. S. S. S.

Tarboro' Southerner and N C Pres. please copy.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The Juvenile Knitting Society acknowledges the following donations: Mrs Wm McL McKay 1 pr socks; Master Eddie McKay $1; Miss Nannie Hatchell 4 prs socks; Miss Nannie Marsh 1 pr; Miss Eliza Nott 1 pr; Miss Virginia Hollingsworth 2 prs; Miss Eliza Prior 1 pr; Master Willie Prior 1 pr; Miss Martha Sundy 1 pr; Miss Emilie Jessup 3 prs; Miss Laura McCallum 1 pr; A friend 1 pr.

The next meeting will be held at the residence of Mr. Joseph Hollingsworth.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Contributions for 18th Reg't from Prospect Hall.

J W Purdie $20; Thos Robeson $10; Mrs John T Council $1, 6 prs shoes, 4 blankets; Jas Robeson $5; Miss Mary Johnson $1; Mrs E E Robeson 3 prs socks; Miss Sallie Young $1, 2 prs socks; Mrs D Allen $1; Miss Allie Whitted $5, 2 prs socks, 3 blankets, 2 prs gloves; Miss Emma Robeson 2 prs socks; Miss Sarah Robeson 3 prs socks; Mr Samons 4 prs socks; Mrs Poisson $5; Mrs Dr Willis 2 prs socks, 2 prs gloves, 1 comfort, $1; Mrs Love 2 prs socks, 1 cap; Miss Sue Robeson 2 prs socks, 2 neck comforts; Miss Virginia Robeson 2 prs socks; Mrs Angus Munn 3 prs socks; Miss Ellen Robeson $3, 1 blanket, 5 prs socks, 1 pr gloves, 1 shirt, 1 comfort; Mrs James Petteway 2 prs shoes, 1 pr socks; Mrs Mat Byrne 2 prs socks, 2 prs gloves, 1 string pepper, 1 bag dried fruit; Mrs Sikes 1 pr socks; Mrs C J Robeson 3 prs socks, 2 prs gloves, 1 comfort, 2 bags fruit, 2 lbs soap; Mrs S M Richardson 2 blankets, 2 prs socks; Fairdale Society 1 comfort, 2 blankets, 1 neck comfort; Mrs Jas Robeson 2 prs socks, bag dried fruit, 2 strings pepper.

On the death of SIDNEY HENDERSON, of the 63d Reg't N. C. T., (Capt. McClenahan's Co.) who died in the Hospital at Garysburg, N. C., December 30, 1862.

Far from kindred and home he died,
In manhood's bright and early bloom;
Of all he loved, the joy and pride,
But they have laid him in the tomb.

No father's voice was near to bless
His darling youthful son;
No sister's there to wipe his weeping eye,
For him their loved and dying one.

Yet a gentle friend kindly kept
Vigils over him night and day;
While he waked and while he slept,
He was never away.

For words of cheer and kindness spoken,
He will ever remembered be,
By those whose hearts alas were broken,
By this sad calamity.

From friends, for him, 'twas hard to part,
Yet eager to his country's call—
Prompt in duty, kind at heart—
He was dearly loved by all.

You miss him from your home, dear one,
You miss him from thy place,
Oh! life will be so dark without
The sunshine of his face!

No more you'll wait at eve's sweet hour,
When the stars begin to burn,
No longer linger in the door,
To welcome Sidney return.

You cannot hear the coming step,
No longer list through all the hours—
The wind's low voice you only hear
That murmurs through the flowers.
His voice you'll hear on earth no more,
He's gone to join the angel band,
On Canaan's happy shore. NEILL.

Jan'y 27, 1863. 1tpd

MARRIED,

In Savannah, Geo., 25th Jan'y, by Rev'd Mr Wynn, Captain MORGAN C. LEE, of Robeson county, N. C., to Miss JOSIE A., daughter of the late Payne Lovell, of Savannah.

DIED,

In this town, on Sunday night, ALEXANDER, son of Alexander and Mary A. McPherson, aged one month.

Near Owenville, 27th ult., of vaccination, OWEN OWEN, Sen'r, aged 66 years. The deceased was a brave soldier at Fort Johnston in the war of 1812; he served in his father's place who was drafted, though he was not of age himself. As a master he was good, and as a husband none excelled him. He leaves a wife and two daughters and many relatives and friends to mourn their loss.—Com.

In Kenansville, N. C., on the 27th January, after a painful and lingering illness, Mrs. CATHARINE KELLY, wife of Isaac B Kelly, Esq.

In Kenansville, N. C., on the 27th Jan., of scarlet fever, LATENE IVERSON, aged six months.

On the 28th Jan., EUGENE PERCY, aged five years, 11 months and 13 days.

On the 29th Jan., HERBERT ALPHONZA, aged 7 years, 7 months and six days. Children of Mr. J. and Mrs. Mary E. Chesnut.

In Richmond county, Jan. 26, DUGALD PATTERSON, son of Daniel and Nancy Patterson, aged 33 years and 3 months.

In Troy, Montgomery county, Dec. 6, FLORA CATHARINE, youngest daughter of Neill and Florah McInnis, aged 12 years, 2 months and 3 days.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

GENERAL MILITARY HOSPITAL, WILSON, N. C., January 30, 1863.

The following contributions, so generously made by patriotic citizens of Edgecombe county to the Hospital, are hereby gratefully acknowledged. In behalf of the sick and wounded here, for whom these valuable presents are made, I am gratified in tendering to the contributors their heartfelt thanks—their due appreciation of favors so appropriately bestowed. In value at present prices they amount to about $2000.

They were presented through the hands of that good man and indefatigable Agent of the Cumberland Hospital Association; Mr. W. J. Myrover, the noble friend of the sick and wounded soldier. He is giving all his time and energies to the cause, "without money and without price."

What a contrast such a bright example presents to that of the speculator and extortioner, whose ill-gotten and disgraceful gains are sapping the life-blood of our bleeding and suffering country.

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Dr Geo Sugg, 25 bush potatoes, 25 lbs tallow, 5 lbs butter, ½ bu dried fruit, sage one bag, catnip, $100 in money; Col Jno L Bridgers, 50 bu potatoes, cash $50; Mrs Mary Williss, 1 bu dried fruit, ½ bu pickles, sage, [illegible] 10 bu potatoes, 5 bu corn, cash $5; Joshua [illegible] of the steamer Jesse Mercer, either sundries or cash $50; Col David Williams, 3 gals brandy, 3 gals wine, 25 lbs lard, 2 lbs candle wick, 10 lbs sausages, 10 lbs soap, cash $50; J L Horne, 10 bushels sweet potatoes, 10 bu Irish potatoes, 10 lbs soap, 25 lbs lard, cash $25; Jas F Jenkins, cash $30; Mrs J D Jenkins, 25 lbs soap, 25 lbs tallow, 2 lbs candle wick, red pepper, 20 bu potatoes, 25 cabbage, cash $50, 25 yards double-wove cloth; J D Jenkins, Esq, 3 gals wine, ½ gal brandy, cash $50; Mrs Dr Pleasonton Sugg, 17 yds double-wove woolen, 1 set candle moulds, cash $50; Baker Staton, cash $60; L S

PETER THE GREAT IN ENGLAND.

From Macaulay's History of England, Vol. 5th.

In the same week in which Whitehall perished, the Londoners were supplied with a new topic of conversation by a royal visit, which of all royal visits was the least pompous and ceremonious, and yet the most interesting and important. On the 10th of January a vessel from Holland anchored off Greenwich, and was welcomed with great respect. Peter the First, Czar of Muscovy, was on board. He took boat with a few attendants, and was rowed up the Thames to Norfolk street, where a house, overlooking the river, had been prepared for his reception.

His journey is an epoch in the history not only of his own country, but of ours, and of the world. To the polished nations of Western Europe, the empire which he governed had till then been what Bokhara or Siam is to us. That empire, indeed, though less extensive than at present, was the most extensive that had ever obeyed a single chief. The dominions of Alexander and of Trajan were small when compared with the immense area of the Scythian desert. But in the estimation of statesmen, that boundless expanse of larch forest and morass, where the snow lay deep during eight months of every year, and where a wretched peasantry could with difficulty defend their hovels against troops of famished wolves, was of less account than the two or three square miles into which were crowded the counting houses, the warehouses, and the innumerable masts of Amsterdam. On the Baltic, Russia had not then a single port. Her maritime trade with the other nations of Christendom was entirely carried on at Archangel, a place which had been created and was supported by adventurers from our island. In the days of the Tudors, a ship from England, seeking a northeast passage to the land of silk and spice, had discovered the White Sea. The barbarians who dwelt on the shores of that dreary gulf had never before seen such a portent as a vessel of a hundred and sixty tons burden. They fled in terror; and when they were pursued and overtaken, prostrated themselves before the chief of the strangers, and kissed his feet. He succeeded in opening a friendly communication with them, and from that time there has been a regular commercial intercourse between our country and the subjects of the Czar. A Russia Company was incorporated in London. An English factory was built at Archangel. That factory was indeed, even in the latter part of the seventeenth century, a rude and mean building. The walls consisted of trees laid one upon another, and the roof was of birch bark. This shelter, however, was sufficient in the long summer day of the Arctic regions. Regularly at that season several English ships cast anchor in the bay. A fair was held on the beach. Traders came from a distance of many hundreds of miles to the only mart where they could exchange hemp and tar hides and tallow, wax and honey, the fur of the sable and the wolverine, and roe of the sturgeon of the Volga, for Manchester stuffs, Sheffield knives, Birmingham buttons, sugar from Jamaica, and pepper from Malabar. The commerce in these articles was open. But there was a secret traffic which was not less active or less lucrative, though the Russian laws had made it punishable, and though the Russian divines pronounced it damnable. In general, the mandates of princes and the lessons of priests were received by the Muscovite with profound reverence. But the authority of his princes and of his priests united could not keep him from tobacco. Pipes he could not obtain; but a cow's horn perforated served his turn. From every Archangel fair rolls of the best Virginia speedily found their way to Novgorod and Tobolsk.

The commercial intercourse between England and Russia made some diplomatic intercourse necessary. The diplomatic intercourse, however, was only occasional. The Czar had no permanent minister here. We had no permanent minister at Moscow, and even at Archangel we had no consul. Three or four times in a century extraordinary embassies were sent from Whitehall to the Kremlin, and from the Kremlin to Whitehall.

The English embassies had histories whose narratives may still be read with interest. Those historians described vividly, and sometimes bitterly, the savage ignorance and the squalid poverty of the barbarous country in which they had sojourned. In that country, they said, there was neither literature nor science, neither school nor college. It was not till more than a hundred years after the invention of printing that a single printing press had been introduced into the Russian empire, and that printing press had speedily perished in a fire which was supposed to have been kindled by the priests. Even in the seventeenth century the library of a prelate of the first dignity consisted of a few manuscripts. Those manuscripts, too, were in long rolls; for the art of book-binding was unknown. The best educated men could barely read and write. It was much if the secretary to whom was intrusted the direction of negotiations with foreign powers had a sufficient smattering of dog Latin to make himself understood. The arithmetic was the arithmetic of the dark ages. The denary notation was unknown. Even in the imperial treasury the computations were made by the help of balls strung on wires. Round the person of the sovereign there was a blaze of gold and jewels; but even in his most splendid palaces were to be found the filth and misery of an Irish cabin. So late as the year 1663 the gentlemen of the retinue of the Earl of Carlisle were, in the city of Moscow, thrust into a single bedroom, and were told that, if they did not remain together, they would be in danger of being devoured by rats.

Such was the report which the English legations made of what they had seen and suffered in Russia; and their evidence was confirmed by the appearance which the Russian legations made in England. The strangers spoke no civilized language. Their garb, their gestures, their salutations, had a wild and barbarous character. The embassador and the grandees who accompanied him were so gorgeous that all London crowded to stare at them, and so filthy that nobody dared to touch them. They came to the court balls dropping pearls and vermin. It was said that one envoy sudgeled the lords of his train whenever they soiled or lost any part of their finery, and that another had with difficulty been prevented from putting his son to death for the crime of shaving and dressing after the French fashion.

Our ancestors, therefore, were not a little surprised to learn that a young barbarian, who had, at seventeen years of age, become the autocrat of the immense region stretching from the confines of Sweden to those of China, and whose education had been inferior to that of an English farmer or shopman, had planned gigantic improvements, had learned enough of some languages of Western Europe to enable him to communicate with civilized men, had begun to surround himself with able adventurers from various parts of the world, had sent many of his young subjects to study languages, arts and sciences in foreign cities, and finally, had determined to travel as a private man, and to discover by personal observation, the secret of the immense prosperity and power enjoyed by some communities whose whole territory was far less than the hundredth part of his dominions.

It might have been expected that France would have been the first object of his curiosity. For the grace and dignity of the French King, the splendor of the French court, the discipline of the French armies, and the genius and learning of the French writers, were then renowned all over the world. But the Czar's mind had early taken a strange ply which it retained to the last. His empire was of all empires the least capable of being made a great naval power. The Swedish provinces lay between his states and the Baltic. The Bosphorus and the Dardanelles lay between his states and the Mediterranean. He had access to the ocean only in a latitude in which navigation is, during a great part of every year, perilous and difficult. On the ocean he had only a single port, Archangel; and the whole shipping of Archangel was foreign. There did not exist a Russian vessel larger than a fishing-boat. Yet, from some cause which cannot now be traced, he had a taste for maritime pursuits which amounted to a passion, indeed almost to a monomania. His imagination was full of sails, yard-arms and rudders. That large mind, equal to the highest duties of the general and the statesman, contracted itself to the most minute details of naval architecture and discipline. The chief ambition of the great conqueror and legislator was to be a good boatswain and a good ship's carpenter. Holland and England therefore had for him an attraction which was wanting to the galleries and terraces of Versailles. He repaired to Amsterdam, took a lodging in the dock-yard, assumed the garb of a pilot, put down his name on the list of workmen, wielded with his own hand the calking-iron and the mallet, fixed the pumps, and twisted the ropes. Embassadors who came to pay their respects to him were forced, much against their will, to clamber up the rigging of a man-of-war, and found him enthroned on the cross-trees.

Such was the prince whom the populace of London now crowded to behold. His stately form, his intellectual forehead, his piercing black eyes, his Tartar nose and mouth, his gracious smile, his frown black with all the stormy rage and hate of a barbarian tyrant, and, above all, a strange nervous convulsion which sometimes transformed his countenance, during a few moments, into an object on which it was impossible to look without terror, the immense quantities of meat which he devoured, the pints of brandy which he swallowed and which, it was said, he had carefully distilled with his own hands, the fool who jabbered at his feet, the monkey which grinned at the back of his chair, were, during some weeks, popular topics of conversation. He meanwhile shunned the public gaze with a haughty shyness which inflamed curiosity. He went to a play; but, as soon as he perceived that pit, boxes, and galleries were staring, not at the stage, but at him, he retired to a back bench, where he was screened from observation by his attendants. He was desirous to see a sitting of the House of Lords; but, as he was determined not to be seen, he was forced to climb up to the leads, and to peep through a small window. He heard with great interest the royal assent given to a bill for raising fifteen hundred thousand pounds by land tax, and learned with amazement that this sum, though larger by one-half than the whole revenue which he could wring from the population of the immense empire of which he was absolute master, was but a small part of what the Commons of England voluntarily granted every year to their constitutional king.

William judiciously humored the whims of his illustrious guest, and stole to Norfolk street so quietly that nobody in the neighborhood recognized his majesty in the thin gentleman who got out of the modest looking coach at the Czar's lodgings. The Czar returned the visit with the same precautions, and was admitted into Kensington house by a back-door. It was afterward known that he took no notice of the fine pictures with which the palace was adorned. But over the chimney of the royal sitting room was a plate which, by an ingenious machinery, indicated the direction of the wind, and with this plate he was in raptures.

He soon became weary of his residence. He found that he was too far from the objects of his curiosity, and too near to the crowds to which he was himself an object of curiosity. He accordingly removed to Deptford, and was there lodged in the house of John Evelyn, a house which had long been a favorite resort of men of letters, men of taste, and men of science. Here Peter gave himself up to his favorite pursuits. He navigated a yacht every day up and down the river. His apartment was crowded with models of three-deckers, and two-deckers, frigates, sloops, and fire-ships. The only Englishman of rank in whose society he seemed to take much pleasure was the eccentric Caermarthen, whose passion for the sea bore some resemblance to his own, and who was very competent to give an opinion about every part of a ship, from the stem to the stern. Caermarthen, indeed, became so great a favorite that he prevailed on the Czar to consent to the admission of a limited quantity of tobacco into Russia. There was reason to apprehend that the Russian clergy would cry out against any relaxation of the ancient rule, and would strenuously maintain that the practice of smoking was condemned by that text which declares that man is defiled, not by those things which enter in at the mouth, but by those which proceed out of it. This apprehension was expressed by a deputation of merchants who were admitted to an audience of the Czar, but they were reassured by the air with which he told them that he knew how to keep priests in order.

He was, indeed, so free from any bigoted attachment to the religion in which he had been brought up, that both Papists and Protestants hoped at different times to make him a proselyte. Burnet, commissioned by his brethren, and impelled, no doubt, by his own restless curiosity and love of meddling, repaired to Deptford, and was honored with several audiences. The Czar could not be persuaded to exhibit himself at St. Paul's, but he was induced to visit Lambeth palace. There he saw the ceremony of ordination performed, and expressed warm approbation of the Anglican ritual. Nothing in England astonished him so much as the archiepiscopal library. It was the first good collection of books that he had seen, and he declared that he had never imagined that there were so many printed volumes in the world.

The impression which he made on Burnet was not favorable. The good bishop could not understand that a mind which seemed to be chiefly occupied with questions about the best place for a capstan and the best way of rigging a jury mast might be capable, not merely of ruling an empire, but of erecting a nation. He complained that he had gone to see a great prince, and had found only an industrious shipwright. Nor does Evelyn seem to have formed a much more favorable opinion of his august tenant. It was, indeed, not in the character of tenant that the Czar was likely to gain the good word of civilized men. With all the high qualities which were peculiar to himself, he had all the filthy habits which were then common among his countrymen. To the end of his life, while disciplining armies, founding schools, framing codes, organizing tribunals, building cities in deserts, joining distant seas by artificial rivers, he lived in his palace like a hog in a sty; and, when he was entertained by other sovereigns, never failed to leave on their tapestried walls and velvet state-beds unequivocal proofs that a savage had been there. Evelyn's house was in such a state that the treasury quieted his complaints with a considerable sum of money.

Towards the close of March, the Czar visited Portsmouth, saw a sham sea-fight at Spithead, watched every movement of the contending fleets with intense interest, and expressed in warm terms his gratitude to the hospitable government which had provided a delightful a spectacle for his amusement and instruction. After passing more than three months in England, he departed in high good humor.

His visit, his singular character, and what was rumored of his great designs, excited much curiosity here, but nothing more than curiosity. England had as yet nothing to hope or to fear from his vast empire. All her serious apprehensions were directed toward a different quarter. None could say how soon France, so lately an enemy, might be an enemy again.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

In the House on Wednesday, (our correspondent writes,) Mr. Russ introduced a resolution in favor of J. W. Cromartie. Mr. Burns a resolution in favor of B. I. Dunlap. The Committee on Military Affairs reported a bill to provide for calling out the Militia and a bill to punish aiders and abettors of deserters. Both ordered to be printed. Mr. Waddell introduced a bill to amend the charter of the Pittsboro' and Haywood Plank Road Company. Mr. Russell, of Brunswick, a bill to allow the courts to be held at McKeithen's while the small pox was in Smithville—passed its 2d and 3d readings.

Bills concerning the state educational association; to charter Shelby and Broad River Railroad company; to exempt persons over 45 from militia duty; authorizing the Governor to issue commissions to hold courts of *Oyer* and *Terminer*, and a number of private bills, were taken up and passed their 2d and 3d readings.

The resolution to allow the Governor to contract for salt was taken from the table and after consideration indefinitely postponed.

The Senate disagreed to the House amendments to the Revenue Bill and the House has insisted upon them. A committee of conference will be the result, Judge Shepherd chairman of the House branch. The Senate also reconsidered the vote by which yesterday it rejected the bill to alter the guage of the Greensboro and Danville R. R.; the bill then passed its 2d reading. In the discussion upon it yesterday Mr. Lassiter said that North Carolina was like a hay rack with South Carolina and Virginia as two mules on each side pulling at her. A good comparison, but South Carolina has not got her share, for she does not ask to collect our soldiers, command our posts &c., as well as to father our produce.

Afternoon Session.—The Senate passed a resolution authorizing the Governor to send the Attorney General or a Solicitor to Salisbury to confer with prisoners there. Nothing else.

In the House one or two private bills of no public interest were acted on.

On joint ballot Mason L. Wiggins, F. E. Shober and L. F. Siler were elected Trustees of the University.

In the Senate, on Thursday, bills were introduced by: Mr. Hall to repeal the 20th Section 30th Chapter Revised Code. Mr. White authorizing sale of lands of minors in certain cases.

The bill to establish a separate depot at Richmond for N. C. Troops failed on 2d reading; and that making the Piedmont Road guage the same as that of the Danville (Va.) Road, failed on 3d reading. A resolution giving one day's pay of each Senator to purchase wood for indigent families of soldiers in Raleigh was adopted. The Revenue bill and Conference Committee's admendments were debated at length and finally the amendments were adopted and the bill passed.

In the Commons, on Thursday, a resolution was passed giving one day's pay to buy wood for poor soldiers' families. Resolutions in favor of B. I. Dunlap and J. W. Cromartie passed. Also, a resolution authorizing the Governor to request the General commanding in North Carolina to equalize the impressments of wagons and teams in the county of Johnston and adjoining counties.

Mr. Flemming from the Committee on the Judiciary reported a bill to establish Courts to investigate charges against citizens in North Carolina, imprisoned on account of offences alleged to have been committed against the Confederate Government. The bill was passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules and ordered to be engrossed and sent the Senate.

Mr. Grissom from the Committee on Military Affairs reported a bill to authorize the Governor to promote commissioned, non-commissioned officers and privates in the army, for gallant and meritorious conduct. The rules were suspended and the bill passed its several readings.

The bill to punish aiders and abettors of deserters passed its 3d reading, in what shape is not reported.

The Conference Committee's amendments to the Revenue Bill were adopted.

THE 6th, 54th, 57th, N. C. TROOPS.

HEADQUARTERS HOOD'S DIVISION,
Jan'y 23, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2.—The Major General commanding regrets to announce to the division the departure of the 6th, 54th and 57th N. C. regiments, they having been transferred to another command.

The 6th was one of the first regiments that came to Virginia to assist in driving the foe from her soil, and as one of the celebrated old third brigade it has gained a reputation second to no regiment in the army. In the ever-memorable campaign of 1861 and 1862, in the battles of Manassas 1st, Seven Pines, Gaines' Mill, Malvern Hill, Freeman's Ford, Manassas 2d, Boonsboro' Gap, Sharpsburg and Fredericksburg, it amply sustained the reputation for courage and patriotism for which the sons of the Old North State since the days of our first revolution have been so justly celebrated.

The 54th, and 57th, though they have been with this command but a short time, have, by their gallantry in the battle of Fredericksburg, won the highest encomiums of the Major Gen'l commanding: and by their courtesy, soldierly bearing and strict attention to every duty, gained the esteem and admiration of all their associates. In taking leave of them the Major General commanding extends to the officers and men of those regiments his heartfelt wishes for their happiness, and hopes their future career will be equally useful, honorable and glorious. By command of.

J. B. HOOD, Maj. Gen. Comd'g.
B. H. BLANTON, A. A. A. and I. General.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, Jan. 24, '63.

GENERAL ORDERS, No.—. The Brigadier General commanding cannot refrain from the expression of his deep regret at the reception of General Orders No. 19, headquarters of the army, transferring the 6th, 54th and 57th N. C. regiments from this command.

The disruption of all those pleasant and cordial social relations which exist between himself and them, is not the only cause of sorrow—their gallantry on the battle-field has taught him to value them as soldiers no less than as comrades.

To the 6th he has only to say that inspired by the memories of the first Manassas, Eltham's Landing, Seven Pines, Gaines' Farm, Malvern Hill, Freeman's Ford, second Manassas, Boonesboro', Sharpsburg and Fredericksburg, it can never in the future prove unworthy of its well-earned and glorious reputation.

For the 54th and 57th he can ask no higher destination than that their future career may be worthy of their brilliant debut on the field of Fredericksburg. They have already won for themselves a place among the veteran troops of the army.

In the hope that the labors of *all*, in the new position to which they are removed, will contribute much to the success of our arms and the triumph of our sacred cause, he bids them a reluctant farewell. E. M. LAW, Brig. Gen.

CORNELIUS MEBANE, Adj't 6th N. C. Troops.

The Case of Graves.—HILLSBORO', Feb'y 4.—The examination of Rev. R. J. Graves took place to-day before Hon. M. E. Manly, George V. Strong appearing for the prosecution, and Hon. W. A. Graham for the defendant. The accused was bound over to the Confederate Court at Richmond, to stand his trial on a charge of treason.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP NEAR FREDERICKSBURG, Dec. 26, 1862.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons: We desire through your paper to return our thanks to a portion of the ladies and gentlemen of Moore County for boxes of clothing, which we have just received.

We remain yours respectfully.

J. J. WICKER, Captain,
Co. H. 30th N. C. Reg't
H. J. McNEILL, 1st Lieut.
J. J. JACKSON, 2d "

A List of Donations for Co. H, 30th N. C. Reg't from District No. 5, Moore County.

Mrs Thomas Cole 1 pr pants, 1 cotton and 1 wool shirt, 1 pr drawers, 2 pr socks, 1 pr gloves, 1 neck comfort; Mr Thomas Cole 1 pr shoes; Miss Bella Cole blanket; Mrs H McIver 1 pr pants; Mrs Wm McNeill 1 pr socks; Miss M McIntosh 1 pr socks; Miss Janet McIntosh 1 pr socks; K F McIntosh 1 pr shoes; Mrs E McGilvary 1 pr drawers, 1 towel; Mrs Mary McIver 1 pr socks; Mrs A D McIver 1 double blanket, 2 pr socks, 1 pr gloves; Mrs Catharine McIver 1 blanket, 1 flannel shirt, 1 cotton shirt, 1 cotton and 1 flannel drawers, 1 pr pants, 3 pr socks, 1 pr gloves, 1 neck comfort; Mrs G B Cole 1 blanket, 1 quilt; Miss Kate Baker 1 pr socks, 1 neck comfort; Mrs John Cole 1 bed comfort; Mrs Jas Jackson 1 blanket; Lieut A A Jackson 1 blanket; Miss Catharine McDonald 1 pr socks; Miss Fanny Cole 1 pr socks; Mrs N R Bryan 1 spotted blanket; Mrs D M McIntosh 1 pr socks, 1 flannel and 1 cotton shirt, 1 vest, 1 pr pants, 1 over coat; Mrs Wesley McIver 1 blanket, 2 pr socks; Mrs C B Wicker 2 pr pants, 2 shirts, 2 pr drawers, 2 pr socks, 2 blankets, 1 neck comfort; Mrs Jane Sinclair 1 wool shirt, 1 cotton shirt, 3 pr socks, 1 pr wool drawers, 1 cotton drawers, 1 pr pants; Mrs John A Phillips 1 quilt; Miss Ann Phillips 1 neck comfort; Mrs Daniel McIver 1 vest, 2 lbs butter, 2 pr socks, 1 skein sewing thread; Mrs D M R McIntosh 1 coat, 1 quilt, 2 pr socks, 2 shirts, 1 pr pants, 1 pr drawers; Mrs Nancy Wicker 1 over coat, 1 pr pants, 1 pr socks, 1 blanket; Mrs Norman McDonald 1 over coat, 1 pr socks; Sidney Wetherspoon $10; Dr John Campbell $5; Mrs Stephen Henley $5; John S Nicholson $2; Daniel McIver $5; John D McIver $5; Wesley McIver $8; A N McIver $2; Philip Oldham $1; Mrs L C Jones $25; Mrs D McIntyre $5, W B Petty $5; Mrs Peter McIntyre 50 cents; Mrs Buchanan 1 pr pants, 1 shirt; Mrs Tho Buchanan 2 shirts, 1 pr pants; Mrs Tho Lawrence 2 pr pants, 2 pr socks, 2 shirts, 1 pr drawers, 1 pr pants, 2 pr socks, 2 shirts; Mrs Thomas 2 pr socks, 1 vest, 2 shirts, 1 pr drawers, 1 pr pants; Mrs T Thomas 1 blanket, 2 pr socks; Mrs Mathew Kelly 1 over coat, 1 pr pants, 1 cotton shirt, 1 wool shirt, 1 coat, 1 pr pants, 1 pr socks; Mrs Marie Utley 1 pr pants, 1 pr drawers, 1 comfort, 1 pr socks, 2 shirts; Mrs James Womick 1 pr pants, 2 shirts, 1 pr socks, 1 comfort, 1 pr shoes; Mrs Joseph Buchanan 1 blanket, 1 comfort; Mrs S Hunter 1 coat, 1 pr pants, 1 pr shoes, 1 pr gloves, 1 pr drawers, 1 shirt; Mrs Wm Underwood 1 pr socks, 1 pr pants; Miss E Underwood 1 pr socks; Mrs D Sloan 1 pr socks; Miss B Mcauley 1 pr socks; Mrs T J Cox 1 pr socks; Mrs A Dalrymple 1 pr socks; Mrs T McNeill 1 shirt; Mrs Abner Kelly 1 bed quilt; Mrs A 2 shirts, 1 pr pants, 2 pr drawers, 2 pr socks, 1 pr gloves, 1 pr boots, 1 hat.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

ROBESON, N. C. Feb'y 2, 1863.

Messrs. Editors:—Please insert in your valuable paper, the following additional list, contributed by the Antioch, Robeson county, N. C. Soldiers' Aid Society, viz: Alex H Currie 2 hats, 4 prs shoes; Mrs A H Currie 4 coats, 8 shirts, 8 prs drawers, 8 prs pants, 8 prs socks, 4 neck comforts, 3 prs gloves, 4 towels, 4 blankets; Miss M J McEachern $5, 5 prs socks; Master Jno McEachern $1; Master A A McEachern $1; Laurence McEachern $1; Mrs Col A McEachern 3 prs flannel drawers, 3 flannel shirts, 1 blanket, 3 prs pants; Miss Julia McEachern 5 prs socks, 3 prs gloves, 2 neck comforts; Col A McEachern 2 prs shoes; Mrs L McNeill 1 blanket, 5 skeins worsted thread; Mrs A T McEachern, Jr, 1 blanket; Miss Isabella C Livingston 1 cap; Miss Eliza Livingston 1 pr socks; Miss Mary M Livingston 1 cap; Miss Ann E Currie 3 prs socks; Miss Mary E Smith 1 pr socks, 1 cap; Miss Mary J McNeill 1 flannel shirt, 1 neck comfort, 1 pr socks, 1 pr gloves; Miss Sarah Livingston 1 cap; Dr A Bethune 1 blanket, 2 prs gloves; Mrs Christian Bethune 3 blankets, 2 prs pants, 3 flannel shirts, 2 prs flannel drawers, 2 cotton shirts, 3 prs cotton drawers, 14 prs socks, 1 coat, 1 vest; Miss Sarah E Fitzrandolph 3 prs socks, 2 towels; Mrs Susan J McNeill 6 prs socks, 2 blankets; Mrs Effie McLean 2 blankets, 3 prs drawers, 1 pr pants; Miss Kate M McLean 2 flannel shirts, 3 cotton shirts, 5 prs socks, 1 neck comfort, 1 pr gloves; Mrs John C Campbell 1 neck comfort, 1 bundle pepper; Miss Jennet McLean 1 blanket, 1 mattress, 1 quilt, 2 flannel shirts, 2 prs flannel drawers, 1 cotton shirt, 2 sheets, 1 pillow, 6 prs socks, 1 vest, 2 towels. The following articles the society purchased the thread, paid for the weaving, and the articles were made up by members of the Society, viz: 6 vests, 10 prs pants, 6 round coats and 10 cotton shirts. A part of the above articles were sent to Starr's Artillery, McRae's Artillery, the 51st and the 24th N. C. Regt's. The balance now boxed up, will be sent to the needy soldiers in a few days. The society are actively at work. JOHN McINNIS, Agent.

Presbyterian please copy.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

HALL OF PINE FOREST LODGE, No. 186,
Dec. 6th A. D. 1862, A. L. 5862.

Whereas: We have learned with earnest and heartfelt sorrow, that the leveller of all distinctions—death, has visited us and removed from the scenes of earth our beloved brother, SETH B. JONES. Therefore be it

Resolved, That while we feel deeply our loss yet we feel that it behooveth us to bow in humble submission to the will of Him who is too wise to err and too good to be unkind.

Resolved, That while we fondly cherish the memory of his friendship, we truly sympathize with his relatives and friends in their sad bereavement.

Resolved, That we pass not by unheeded this solemn warning, "prepare to meet thy God."

Resolved, That as a tribute of respect to the memory of our deceased brother, we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, that a copy of these Resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and to the Fayetteville Observer and Raleigh Standard for publication.

L McN McDONALD,
DUNCAN McCORMICK,
JOHN McL. HARRINGTON, } Com.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Died of typhoid pneumonia, at the General Hospital, Wilmington, N. C, 29th Jan'y, Private Wm. Averitt, of Co. I, 51st Reg't N. C. T. This noble youth was one among the first volunteers who came out to aid in our great struggle for independence. He served as a private in Co F, 24th N. C. T., for a few months, but disability caused him to be discharged, and he returned home where he remained until his health was somewhat improved. He again saw the necessity of his assistance, and came out willingly to share the privations of camp life with his comrades and friends. He leaves a devoted father and affectionate mother, brothers and sisters, to mourn his loss. And while we deeply sympathize with his bereaved parents and relations, we can safely say that his parents have lost a dutiful son and the Confederacy a willing defender. H. L. H.

Died, Nov. 9th, 1862, on a march near Strasburg, Va., Mr Hartwell S. Pool, of Co H, 14th Reg't N. C T, son of John S. and Nancy Pool of Montgomery county, N. C. In this death the parents are bereaved of an only son; three little babes are left fatherless, with a young widowed mother, to mourn the loss of an affectionate son, a kind father and a loving husband. Com.

In camp Winder, Richmond, Va., December 18th, 1862, Mr A. M. Leach of Co. E, 28th Reg't N. C. T., son of Edwin and Margeret Leach of Montgomery Co., N. C. The subject of this notice was among the first to heed the call of his country and participated in the battles of Hanover Court House and before Richmond, and then fell a victim to disease. So a good soldier and son has died.—Com.

Died, September 2d, 1862, in the Banner Hospital, Richmond, Va., Mr. Atlas Pool of Co. H, 14th Reg't N. C. T., son of Miles and Charity Pool of Montgomery county, N. C. The deceased was a young man of good qualities, loved and respected by all that knew him; leaving a father and mother and many friends to mourn their irreparable loss, hoping that their loss is his everlasting gain —Com

FOR SALE.

A SPLENDID COLT'S NAVY REVOLVER, in excellent order. Inquire at the Bar of the Fayetteville Hotel.
Feb. 6. 1200-2tpd

WANTED.

A GOOD MACHINIST, apply to
D. ANDERSON,
Eagle Foundry, Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan. 19. 95 tf

WANTED.

A NO. 1, PATTERN MAKER.
Also, one who can mark Plataks.
Apply to D. ANDERSON, Eagle Foundry.
Jan. 29. 98-4tl

FROM THE NORTH

Northern papers of the 2d have been received at Fredericksburg. The following is a summary:

The Negro Bill.—The bill for the enlistment of negro soldiers passed the House by a vote of ayes 88, nays 54, with a proviso that slaves of loyal persons in the Border States shall not be received, nor recruiting offices opened in said States without permission of their Governors. Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, in closing the debate on the bill, said, among other things, that the time of the two years and nine months men will soon expire; the 300,000 men would thus be taken away and it was out of their power to supply their places. We could not raise 50,000 white men by voluntary enlistments; to enforce conscription was out of the question. He believed the Democrats in the North were holding secret meetings to seize the President and usurp the Government.

Mr. Kellogg, of Indiana, and two other Republicans voted against the bill. Four Unionists and two Democrats voted for it.

From Rosecranz's Army.—Advices from Rosecranz's army say that an engagement occurred at Woodbury, on Monday the 26th, between Palmer's division of Crittenden's corps and seven Confederate regiments. The Confederates are reported to have fled, losing their commander and 34 others killed, and 100 prisoners. The Federal loss is reported 2 killed and 9 wounded.

Trouble in Indiana.—The arrest of deserters from the Yankee army is being resisted in Indiana, in Morgan county. A squadron of cavalry sent to arrest the deserters, was fired upon by the mob. The cavalry returned the fire, and succeeded in capturing the deserters and six citizens. The greatest excitement prevails.

New York Senator.—Ex-Governor Morgan has been nominated for Senator, in New York, by the Republicans. The democrats will make no nomination.

Not Legal Tender.—It has been decided in California that green backs are not legal tender.

North Carolina.—Advices from Morehead, North Carolina, say that the river between there and Beaufort, North Carolina, is black with vessels of all kinds, which are only waiting an abatement of the severe gale, which has been prevailing for the past five days, to make a move. The army is said to be in splendid condition, and eager for the coming conflict.

Reports about the "Oreto."—Arrivals in New York from Havana report that the Oreto had certainly been destroyed. One account states that she had an engagement with several yankee gunboats, was struck by a shell and sunk. Another reports that she was on fire, and still being fired into. This is said to have occurred near Cayes, off Matanzas. The report is said to be believed in Havana, and caused great excitement and satisfaction in New York. This news was brought to New Orleans by the Creole, which spoke the gunboat Cayuga on the 27th January.

Gen. Van Dorn's Movements.—Gen. Van Dorn is reported to be advancing on Memphis with 8 brigades. The yankees say 50,000 Confederates are at Holly Springs. Advices from Memphis report the people in a great state of anxiety, being on the constant lookout for raids in all directions.

The Decisive Fight.—The Herald says the decisive fight of the war will occur on the Mississippi. It has great confidence in the success of the Yankee army, because of the magnitude of their preparations and the inability of Washington generalship to interfere with it.

The news from the Southwest reports preparations for a third movement against Vicksburg. Gen. Grant will take command in person, and carry with him the bulk of his immense army. McClernand's army will co-operate, and the Herald also argues that the men of these armies having personal interests at stake in the issue will make the hardest fight yet. The naval squadron, forming part of this movement, will be reinforced by the gunboats Chilicothe, Indianola, Lafayette, Eastport, Tuscumbia, Choctaw and Osage. A correspondent from Cairo says it will take 150,000 men to storm the rebel fortifications at Vicksburg; that the gunboat and mortar fleets can shell the city, but after it is destroyed, the fortifications extending for miles back remain as formidable as ever.

McClellan in Boston.—McClellan's reception in Boston was a grand affair. Father Taylor blessed him as the soldier's choice. A soldier got on his knees and kissed his hands. Invitations to visit different places were pouring in from all quarters.

Miscellaneous.—Seo'y Guthrie says the Union is worth fighting ten years for.

Several officers from the Northwest, who recently resigned while on duty in the Southwest, have been dismissed without pay on the ground either of cowardice or being rascals.

Great sympathy was manifested for the Arkansas Post prisoners as they passed through St. Louis. A Yankee correspondent describes it as an "ovation to treason." The prisoners gave vent to shouts of defiance, which were responded to from the landing. One of the privates mounted the rostrum and made a treasonable speech.

The Washington correspondent of the New York "Herald" says Greeley's conversations here, and the drift of his editorials for letting the South go, have a strong effect upon the party.

He also says the recent debate on the bill to compensate Missouri for emancipation showed that *at best*, with all the Senators, there was doubt of the final success of their cause.

Some London journals express the belief that the war will last during Lincoln's administration.

Reid Saunders has been put in Fort Lafayette.

The Herald says the Democrats will carry New Hampshire in March.

Gold went as high as 160, but closed at 158½. Exchange 177. This was caused by want of military success and confidence in the administration at Washington.

The cotton excitement in New York is described as marvellous. Such has been the advance in cotton goods, and so rapidly have they changed hands, that the multiplied commissions on many merchants' stocks, in the past few days, have amounted to more than the original cost of the goods.

A Large Story.—The Richmond correspondent of the Charleston Mercury writes, on the authority of some Missourians just arrived, who had been for months in yankee prisons, that "50,000 Missourians were in dungeons, all the prisons in Missouri being full, and thirty prisons in other States being crammed. Thousands have been expatriated; even the wives, daughters, mothers, children, in fact all the female relatives of Southern men, are being driven out. Still the spirit of Missouri is undaunted, her sons cling to the cause, and she would to day vote one hundred thousand majority in favor of the Confederacy."

If people expect to be believed they should tell reasonable stories.

A Liberal Donation.—In the midst of the extortion that exists on all sides, we are pleased to learn that Mr John R. Edmunds, of the county of Halifax, has donated to the families of the soldiers of that county the magnificent present of fifteen thousand pounds of bacon, to be divided by commissioners appointed by the County Court among the destitute families of the soldiers from Halifax county. Such an act of liberality needs merely to be mentioned.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

WAR NEWS.

From Tennessee.—CHATTANOOGA, Feb. 4.—The following dispatch has been received here.

DECHARD, Jan. 31.—The enemy advanced 12 miles from Murfreesboro' yesterday with a brigade and six pieces of artillery, foraging, and made a vigorous attack on our cavalry, shelling us back a short distance. We masked ourselves in timber near Forestville, when Anderson's brigade happily arriving repulsed them with a loss of 300 killed and wounded. Small loss on our side. Heavy skirmishing may be looked for daily. Gen Johnston has issued a congratulatory address to the army of Tennessee. He will direct further movements.

From Memphis, &c.—MOBILE, Feb. 4.—There is growing dissatisfaction among the Yankees. One Brigade has been placed under guard in fortifications at Memphis. Artillery has been placed at all stations on Memphis and Charleston R. R.

Within 8 hours previous to yesterday 250 Yankee deserters arrived at Grenada. Deserters constantly arriving and the country is full of them. Five hundred deserted from one division of the Yankee army.

New Orleans papers announce the raising of the blockade at Sabine Pass and capture of three Federal vessels by Confederates.

[Sabine Pass is the outlet of Lake Sabine into the Gulf of Mexico, at the southwestern corner of Louisiana.]

Morgan among the Yankees.—AUGUSTA, Feb 3.—A special dispatch to the Constitutionalist, dated McMinnville 3d, says that twenty-five of Morgan's men attacked a foraging party of four hundred Yankees with forty wagons. Morgan succeeded in bringing off eleven wagons and thirty prisoners, and also burning some plunder.

From Arkansas.—Gentlemen direct from Arkansas confirm the report of the intelligence of the capture of Arkansas Post. The garrison, four thousand in number, was principally militia, who fought gallantly for several hours, until they were completely hemmed in by a greatly superior force, when they capitulated. Reinforcements were on the way, but failed to reach them.

Gen. Holmes was concentrating his forces in the State, where he expected to be able to make a successful stand for the defence of the trans-Mississippi department. The approaching columns of the enemy were known to be heavy, but confidence pervaded the minds of our people. The troops were complaining bitterly of having been but poorly supplied by the Richmond authorities, yet they maintain their spirits, and promise a good account of themselves. The country has been almost entirely drained of supplies, and as neither army can long subsist upon local means, or can probably procure adequate subsistence for a great length of time, early offensive operations may be anticipated.—*Richmond Whig, 6th.*

Magnanimous Conduct.—We learn that when Capt. Garret was made Colonel of the 5th North Carolina State Troops, on the resignation of Col McRae, Capt. Hill, who was entitled to the position of Lieut. Colonel in the line of promotion, was appointed to that office, and Capt. Lea was appointed Major. But Capt. Hill, with singular magnanimity, declined the position, and returned his commission to Gov. Vance, with the understanding that Capt. Lea should fill the place, on the ground that Capt. Lea was better qualified for, and more entitled to the office of Lieut. Colonel than he was. Capt. Hill, therefore, becomes Major, and Capt. Lea Lieut Colonel of the Regiment. Such instances of unselfishness are rare, even in the army. Capt. Hill is a noble hearted man, and as brave as he is unselfish.—*Standard.*

Plenty of Clothing for the Troops.—It will be seen from the report of the Quartermaster General, sent to the Confederate Senate by the President in reply to certain resolutions recently adopted by that body, that officers of the army are allowed to purchase fabrics from the Government clothing bureaux when the stock on hand is in excess of the wants of the private soldiers in the field. We take it that the stock of clothing material now on hand is superabundant, as officers of the army may be daily seen at the merchant tailor establishments on Main street selling at an advance of from one to two hundred per cent. the cloth obtained by them from the clothing bureau.—*Richmond Examiner, 6th.*

Port Hudson.—Port Hudson is a small village on the east bank of the Mississippi, 15 miles above Baton Rouge. It is strong against an attack wh

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 9, 1863.

IMPORTANT RUMORS.—We have nothing within the last few days of much importance, unless some of the several important rumors should turn out to be true.

First, it has been reported that the Oreto, Capt. Maffitt, had been sunk or burnt by the yankee ships in the Gulf. The story was improbable, and if true, it is most likely that the yankees would have had the particulars.

Second, the day following that report came another, that the Oreto, the Alabama, and the Harriet Lane had sunk the Brooklyn, one of the finest and most powerful of the yankee steamers. This report is said to have come from Baton Rouge, and therefore from the yankees who have possession there. But it is too vague to be relied upon without further information.

Third, we have accounts of increased and increasing disaffection in the yankee army, with desertions, mutiny and fighting among themselves. All of which we hope are true. It is natural that the bitter dissensions among the Northern people should prevail also in the Northern army.

Fourth, the report that the British Consul at Charleston has been ordered home, is confirmed; but the cause assigned, viz: an impending attack upon Charleston, is not confirmed. Such an attack may be made, and most probably will be made, very soon, but it is not likely, as the telegram stated, that that is the reason for the recall of Mr Bunch. That gentleman has published a card of farewell to his many friends in South Carolina, in which he states that he has been directed to repair to England, leaving the Vice Consul, Henry Pinckney Walker, as Acting Consul. It is said that Mr Bunch has been so devoted to the South that the United States had withdrawn his *exequatur*, and that may be the cause of his recall.

RETALIATION IN ENGLAND.—The Richmond Enquirer publishes a long and very earnest remonstrance from the London Times against the execution of President Davis's proclamation of outlawry against Brute Butler and his officers. The Times, which has shown a decided sympathy with the South, argues that this measure shocks the moral feeling of Europe, and will weaken the regard heretofore entertained there for the Confederacy. Especially does it object to the application of such an extreme measure against the officers serving under Butler, who may, like the common soldiers, be merely obeying orders, or be altogether innocent of any act of outrage.

The Enquirer remarks upon the Times article at length, setting out with a very unworthy mis statement of fact. It says:—

"The issuing of the proclamation caused his [Butler's] immediate removal, and as the principal criminal is now safe from arrest, the proclamation may be considered as having accomplished its object. The officers of Butler's command cannot now be distinguished from those of Gen. Banks' army proper, and as the enemy have learned, in changing commanders, the necessity of altering their policy also, the principal object of the proclamation may be considered as accomplished and all necessity for the execution of its just, but necessarily harsh decrees, may be considered as removed."

Instead of the proclamation causing Butler's removal, the facts are, that Butler was actually superseded by Banks on the 15th December, on which day he issued his farewell address to the troops, and the proclamation is dated and was issued on the 23d, eight days after Butler's removal. The Enquirer's article is the more remarkable as the Times article which it quotes itself speaks of having the proclamation and the news of Butler's removal both by the same mail.

But apart from this, the latter part of the extract which we make above from the Enquirer may be regarded as an official announcement that the retaliation ordered by the proclamation is *not* to be enforced.

THE CONFEDERATE FINANCES.—There are indications that Congress is fully alive to the importance of some effective measure to restore soundness to the Confederate finances and currency. In presenting a bill to the Senate, Mr. Hunter, Chairman of the Finance committee, made an elaborate report in which he states that the issue of Treasury notes must be checked, or "bankruptcy will stare us in the face." A heavy tax law must of course be one of the principal features of any system of sound finance. The public mind must be prepared for that, at least.

A writer in the Richmond Whig proposes to pay off the Confederate debt in a very few years after peace by an export duty of ten cents a pound on cotton and a proportionate duty on tobacco, &c. He argues that by this means the consumers of our staples abroad will pay the main part of the duty and the debt. No doubt a moderate export duty will be both wise and necessary. But a duty of ten cents on the pound, or anything near it, would appear to us like "ripping open the goose that laid the golden eggs."

A MILITARY DESPOTISM.—The Northern papers inform us that in Indiana, Gov. Morton addressed a Black Republican meeting, which thereupon passed resolutions urging the extension of military authority over every State, and favoring a strong central government. These people have already got what they favor. The military authority has already superseded the civil in all parts of yankeedom, and there is a strong central government, in the sense in which they use the word, though it is evidently weak enough in statesmanship.

The Indiana Legislature is of a different stripe from the Governor, and, immediately upon assembling, passed resolutions condemning Lincoln's Abolition policy, the extravagant expenditure of money in the prosecution of the war, and that Indiana should no longer co-operate to subjugate the South for the abolishment of slavery. Governor Morton refused to hold communication with them, and was denouncing them as traitors. The excitement throughout Indianapolis was great and was fast reaching other portions of the State.

THE YANKEE GENERAL PORTER.—The fact that this General had been "dishonorably dismissed" by the verdict of a Court Martial, has been stated, but without the grounds of the sentence. It now appears from the evidence, that he was a warm friend of McClellan and bitterly hostile to Pope; that he even expressed this in his official dispatches; that he refused to obey a peremptory order of Pope to join him with his 13,000 splendid troops (regulars,) when he (Pope) was actually engaged in battle with Stonewall Jackson; and, as the N. Y. Times says, "in the sanguinary battle, when Pope, with timely support, would unquestionably have been able to vanquish the enemy, and probably have secured the destruction or capture of Jackson's entire army, he remained inactive for seven or eight hours during the battle, almost in the immediate presence of the enemy; then marched *away* from the sound of the enemy's cannon, and did not retrace his steps even after receiving from Gen Pope an express written order to "push forward into action at once, on the enemy's right flank, and, if possible, on his rear."

These being established facts, it is not surprising that Porter was degraded; the only surprise is, as the Times says, that he was not sentenced to be shot, instead of being merely dismissed. But in him the yankees have lost one of their most capable officers. Dissensions and rivalries among their Generals have been a great cause of their ill success.

A YANKEE TRICK.—In Illinois, where the Black Republicans have been in power, but are just now out of office, the new Democratic incumbents are bringing to light startling frauds. All the taxes in that State are payable in specie; but the late Treasurer "made a good thing of it" by taking out $228,000 of the gold and replacing it by U. S. Treasury notes. His profit by the operation was a snug fortune. True, he lost something of character, if a Black Republican can be supposed to have had any of character that was worth having.

FROM OUR ARMY IN VIRGINIA

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

CAMP NEAR FREDERICKSBURG, Feb. 2, 1863.

Messrs Editors:—The weather is fair and warm, with a strong wind, and in a few days the snow will be gone and the roads in traveling condition. Then will come the yanks, like ticks, scorpions and other pestilential insects and vile things from their cells of winter torpidity. But the omens are against them, and the yankee General, like his predecessors, has started to Richmond on the wrong time of the moon. I learn also that he forgot something and had to turn back, and shortly afterwards a rabbit ran across the road before him.

It has been almost impossible to get sufficient supplies over the wretched roads to the different camps. It would probably be an improvement to use sleighs. In this way a good team could drag heavier loads over the mud, snow and ice, like reindeer, *a la Lapland*. I believe I will suggest it to the Quartermaster General. The improvement might be applied to artillery also, and then wouldn't we slide around the yankees while they are stuck in the mud?

The first idea that occurs to a man of sense on beholding a great army in the exercise of all its operations in active service, is its enormous expense. Thousands of officers and hundreds of thousands of soldiers must be fed and clothed and provided with medical aid; tents, cooking utensils, axes, spades, desks, paper, pens, arms, equipments, ammunition, drums, flags, wagons, horses, mules, forage, saddles, halters, harness, cannon, caissons and ambulances, all, must be paid for by the gov't at high prices. Then all property destroyed or appropriated by the army; freight on stores and supplies; transportation for troops, and for the sick and discharged; rent of buildings for hospitals, ranging in Richmond from $1500 to $3000 a year, for each warehouse or building used; bounties; hospital attendants, stores, medicines and liquors; together with exorbitant prices, swindling, forging, speculating and extravagance, foot up an amount truly astounding. It makes one think that the gov't pocket is full of holes through which the money is going out, and only one where it comes in, so that at a period not very remote there may be "many red" in the till! It is to be hoped that a rigid economy may be practised in our affairs, although efficiency be somewhat impaired thereby.

I have not seen any late yankee papers and we have no late definite news of importance from the Northern army on the other side of the river. It is generally conceded that they are determined on an advance from their present position as soon as the condition of the roads and weather will allow. It is not probable that they will rely solely on an attempt at Fredericksburg again, but will make the principal effort some miles above or below, on the assumption that, if such a flank movement succeeds in securing to them our strong position, they will beat us on equal ground. The river, however, for miles up and down, presents nearly everywhere positions equally as advantageous as at Fredericksburg, and as it requires but small immediate force at such places, our army is capable of indefinite extension, while we can concentrate as rapidly as they. And should they flank our positions and even gain them partially, they would fight to great disadvantage, in addition to that demoralization which they cannot remedy; for the deep Rappahannock would separate them from supplies and probably from reinforcements or retreat. In the present condition of the two armies I would have but little apprehension of the result on a fair open field, and the surrounding country is better adapted to defence than to attack.

Among the many allusions to individual gallantry, I see but little mention of North Carolinians, who deserve such compliments to the full extent enjoyed by the troops of any other State, as the following incident will show. I have not yet heard of any feat of individual bravery and coolness more worthy of admiration or indicative of true gallantry and chivalry. During the battle of Fredericksburg, Serg't Covington, of the "Pee Dee Guards," 23d N. C. T., and son of Dr. C. C. Covington of Rockingham, became separated from the Regiment and the rest of our army, when, being unarmed, he met with two armed yankees, one of whom immediately leveled his gun at Covington, who ordered them to surrender and called out, "Come on, boys, here's two more prisoners." At the same instant he seized one yankee's gun, who surrendered without firing, and then pointing the gun at the other yankee, he laid down his arms and surrendered also. Covington quickly marched them off to the regiment, first loading them with valuables and provisions, the yankees in the meantime being very inquisitive as to where were the "other boys." They had gone some distance before they understood the matter, when they manifested very bitter remorse and self-reproach at their own stupidity and cowardice. Serg't Covington was highly complimented for his gallantry.

Truly, LONG GRABS.

CAMP NEAR FREDERICKSBURG, Feb. 5.

Messrs. Editors: Everything remains quiet as when I last wrote you. The weather is now colder than any I have experienced this winter, and the sky is clear and the ground frozen stiff.

I have just been taking a view of the yankee camps through a glass from a very high position used by our signal-corps. Judging from direction, noise, smoke, &c., I saw about one-third of their camp. Their encampments seem to be as regularly laid off and kept as clean as used to be the case at our camps of Instruction. There appeared to be an abundance of new commodious tents. I think the greater portion of their camp is in one connected body. There is no necessity for them to scatter their force up and down the river as they have no expectation of our crossing—their pickets only being in front of ours at every point. I did not see as much activity as I observed several days ago by the same instrument. From the ground and number of tents I saw, I suppose there were quarters for twenty-five or thirty thousand men.

Maj. Wharton of Salem, formerly Capt. in 21st Reg. N. C. T., but now commanding the 1st N. C. Battalion in Gen. Hoke's Brigade, was unfortunately captured by the yankees a few days ago. I have the facts from Gen. R. F. Hoke, who speaks in the highest terms of Maj. Wharton. It seems that Maj. Wharton and Serg't Adams of Lincoln county were in a canoe in a small creek near where it runs into the river, probably in search of ducks. The river was very high which caused more water than usual about the mouth of the creek, and as they had to go some further down to get out, a very strong wind blew them into the channel of the river and with the current finally threw them on the other side, when the yankee pickets immediately took them prisoners and they are still retained.

There is much complaint from North Carolina soldiers that they do not get their N. C. papers. The chief difficulty I think is the postage. The Postmasters at offices near the army will not deliver the papers at the office unless the postage be paid in advance for at least three months. The messenger for each division cannot pay it and risk collection from the different subscribers who cannot well attend to it in person, and when the army moves to a new office the postage must be paid there again, and so every time there is a move. The better plan at present is to prepay the postage at the office of publication and to have each package marked "paid" distinctly and directed simply to the subscriber with his company, reg't, brigade and division, Richmond, Va., (if in this army.)

Immense quantities of apples, ginger cakes, goobers, &c., are disposed of here at the most extravagant prices. Many soldiers make hundreds of dollars in the year in the cake and apple business. Yesterday I saw two men carrying a barrel of ginger cakes from the Railroad to their Brigade several miles off. They had the barrel suspended by ropes to a stick which they carried on their shoulders much in the same way that we used to carry home a deer on Rockfish in those celebrated "drives," when old D. and Dr. McL always brought down an old buck, should he run by the old accustomed "stand." Proceeding in this manner with the barrel packed full of ginger cakes and one head out that they might readily accommodate any way customer, they came to a creek which the recent snow and rains had swollen. There was no alternative but to walk through in the manner of cousin Sally Dillard. They managed to keep their freight above board until the foremost one stepped in a hole and falling forward precipitated the open barrel of cakes into the stream. Before they could recover the barrel every crumb of bread "had been cast upon the waters" but not to be "gathered many days hence."

Tents are now more numerous and to each one is a stick and dirt chimney, making it really comfortable. The only way known or practiced at the first of the war to have fire in a tent was by means of a stove, but the chimney is an infinite improvement. I hardly think it necessary to supply infantry with over coats; a thick stout blanket is much more valuable. On the march the soldier cannot carry his over coat and other necessary equipments, and has often to throw his over coat away. In battle he can seldom use his over coat and consequently it gets lost. While in camp and by good fires he does not need it, and if on picket or on other duty he can easily tie his blanket around him, if it is practicable to wear over garments, so that his blanket which he is required to carry will do on all occasions in place of an over coat as well as to sleep on. I think, both from experience and observation, that thick woolen cravats are an injury rather than a benefit to the soldier. The ordinary clothing can generally be so arranged as to afford sufficient protection to the neck, while a thick woolen wrapping causes the pores of the neck and throat to become open, rendering that sensitive and vital part of the body more liable to disease from exposure. It would be better to use the material for gloves, socks and under clothing, which with blankets and gloves are always most needed.

Truly, LONG GRABS.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.

RALEIGH, Feb. 7.

In the House, to-day, Mr. Shepherd submitted a report from the 2d committee of conference. The report proposes in chief to go back to the system of Legislative valuation by classes—averaging slaves at $400. The House did not agree, 65 to 24, to that report, and a new conference committee has been appointed; the House branch is Messrs Fowle, Shepherd, Foust, Albritton and Robbins. This result lengthens the session probably a week. I do not think the House will ever agree to any bill which does not embody the true principles of ad valorem as the amended bill sent to the Senate did. That bill proposed to have three assessors to assess the value of negroes the same as land is now assessed, the County Court Clerk then to make an average value for his county and send it to the State Treasurer, he to make an average for the whole State and by that the slaves to be taxed. Nothing less than this can pass and many are in favor of a straight out ad valorem system, —that slaves shall be taxed *really* according to value as land.

Mr. Russell of Brunswick introduced a bill to allow representatives of estates the right of appeal. A bill, from the Senate, to incorporate the Dispatch Steamboat Co., was passed its 2d and 3d readings.

The bill to provide for the vaccination of the people of the State was discussed at some length and passed its 2d and 3d readings. It provides for the appropriation of a sum not more than $30,000 to have the Surgeon General appoint agents &c., and have the people of the whole State vaccinated.

This afternoon the House has passed a number of private bills; a bill to amend sec. 2, chap. 64 of Rev. Code; also, a bill to pay commutation for boots and shoes and clothing.

The House is now discussing propositions to give the Secretary of State a Clerk.

The Senate refused to adjourn *sine die* on Wednesday.

CONGRESS.—Nothing of interest on Tuesday, Wednesday or Thursday, except the introduction by Mr. Johnson of the Senate of a bill to propose an amendment to the Constitution, providing that when a State takes issue with the C. S. Gov't on the constitutionality of an act of Congress, a Convention of States shall be held to consider the question. If two-thirds of the States do not ratify the act, it is to be declared void; but if affirmed, it shall stand; and if affirmed, and no adjustment can be made by amendment or otherwise, satisfactory to the complaining State, and it determine to secede from the Confederacy, it shall do so in peace, but shall be entitled to its *pro rata* share of the public debt, to be determined and settled by negotiation.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.—We have just received a letter from Rev. Jos. Dunn, Jr, dated at Holly Shelter, New Hanover county, Feb'y 6th, stating that on the preceding evening at 7 o'clock, while it was raining, the roof of one of the tents of his Company, (Co. F, 46th Reg't,) fell, burying eight men under it, several others having escaped by jumping out in time. The roof had to be removed piece by piece, amidst the agonizing groans of the wounded. Calvin R. Jones was found to be so badly hurt as to leave no hope of his recovery, though still alive; Noah Yates dangerously wounded; George Trotter and Hilliard Hill badly, and Wm Nance slightly. The others uninjured. The tent was built of rails, then a layer of straw and dirt. Mr. Dunn urges more attention to having tents made strong.

THE CONSCRIPTION IN MISSISSIPPI.—We copied a few weeks ago an article from the Jackson Mississippian, and a part of a letter from Mr. Barksdale, Mississippi M. C., stating that no steps had been taken to execute the Conscript law in Mississippi. Since that time there seems to have been a change, as Mr. Barksdale writes to Hon. Thos. D. McDowell that the enrolling officer has began his work, as he would have done previously but "for failure to receive the order." We are glad to learn that the President has discovered a way to induce "the young men of Mississippi to take the field."

BIG AND LITTLE.—In the yankee Congress a few days ago, Mr. Lovejoy, the fanatical member from Illinois, alluded to the diminutive size of Mr. Cox of Ohio, whereupon Mr. Cox said he was reminded of an epitaph which he lately saw in a newspaper about the gentleman from Illinois, which read as follows:—

Beneath this stone good Owen Lovejoy lies:
Little in everything except his size.
What though his burly body fills this hole;
Yet through hell's key-hole crept his little soul.

The House showed its appreciation of the retort by roars of laughter.

Opinions in France.—A Paris correspondent of the N. Y. Times represents the Emperor as actively engaged in preparing public opinion for his meditated intervention in American affairs. All the ministerial organs have received orders to harp constantly on the fact, that the separation between the North and South is fixed and final; and all of them are diligently obeying the orders. The Moniteur led the way, and does not omit any occasion of insinuating the necessity of European intervention.

Death of a Distinguished Citizen.—The Charleston Mercury of the 4th instant announces the death of Hon Henry L. Pinckney, the founder of that journal. Mr. Pinckney had enjoyed a long and eventful life, having served in positions of honor in the State and Federal Governament, and closed that life in the esteem of all who knew him, in his 80th year.

LATEST NORTHERN NEWS.

Northern papers of the 4th and 5th have been received at Fredericksburg. We annex a summary:

War with France debated at Washington.—In the U. S. Senate, on the 3d inst., Mr. McDougall moved to take up the resolution offered by him relative to French operations in Mexico.

Mr. Sumner objected. He said if the resolutions meant anything, they meant war, and no common war, but a war with a great and adventurous nation, and by no consent of his should a discussion arise which could give aid to the rebellion.

The resolutions were taken up, 22 to 16, and Mr. McDougall spoke at length. He contended that the conduct of France was in violation of all international law, treaties, and all assurances to this Gov't. It was an attempt to establish a European monarchy in Mexico, and to overthrow the whole commercial system of this Government. He thought it was the design of France to take possession of the Mexican States, then to extend her conquests and seize California, and still further, by aiding the Rebellion, by collusion with the Southern Confederacy, to seize on Texas, and the more Southern States and take command of the great pride of the nation, the Mississippi river. The latest news from France states that this expedition is expressly to antagonize against the progress of the U. S. in conquering Mexico, and so France invades a sister Republic upon our borders and on our weakest portion. It is a high handed outrage that should meet the condemnation of every one. He thought the Government was bound to pay some attention to this matter, and there was no reason why we should be afraid of a conflict with France, or with Spain, or with Spain and England combined. The Monroe doctrine had been admitted by all nations as sound and true, and the Government is bound to sustain that doctrine, and should maintain it all hazards. Suppose France will not withdraw her troops from Mexico? Ten thousand troops sent from this country to aid the Mexicans would drive the French army into the sea. If necessary to go to war, this Government should do it, in order to maintain this great fundamental doctrine, and maintain our honor. If anything could now bind together this nation, it would be a just and holy war against a foreign foe.

Mr. Sumner would vote for nothing now to add to the burdens of the Government or to give aid to the rebellion. The adoption of these resolutions would invite a war from a great and powerful nation and give so much aid to the rebellion, by bringing them a powerful ally.

Revolution.—The Herald says there are three schemes now before Congress, relating to currency, militia, and *habeas corpus*, which it believes will pass, and which will revolutionize the government, and make the President a dictator. If the army and navy fail to conquer the South before May 1, it can see no future but a divided country and despotic institutions or anarchy.

The Herald also thinks it certain that France is bent on war, and that Spain will back France.

More murders threatened.—St. Louis, Feb'y 3.—Gen. Loeb, commanding central district Missouri, has issued an order that all bushwhackers, guerillas, robbers, Confederate recruiting officers and emissaries assuming to act under rebel authority, found in that military district, shall be promptly executed by the first commissioned officer into whose hands they shall be delivered; and all persons aiding and abetting such parties shall be similarly treated, their houses destroyed and all personal property confiscated.

Vicksburg.—NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 3.—Gen. Banks has left the city with his staff. He started up the Mississippi for the purposes connected with the expedition against Vicksburg and Port Hudson. A general movement of troops and transports has also been made. The entire Banks' expedition is unquestionably at the present time afloat. Nearly all the war vessels stationed at New Orleans have accompanied the expedition.

New York Senator.—Ex Gov. E. D. Morgan has been elected by 4 majority over Hon. Erastus Corning, Dem.

Horace Greeley.—Horace Greeley, over his own signature, writes a bitter reply to an attack upon him by Thurlow Weed. He says he does not believe the war can last three or four years, and that it is to be settled one way or the other in three or four months.

Galveston Attacked.—A strong squadron has begun the work of the bombardment of Galveston.

Butler.—Beast Butler is still in Washington, making strenuous efforts to get Seward & Co. to order him back to New Orleans, but the yankee correspondents say the prospect is very unfavorable.

Important from France.—The Paris correspondent of the London Telegraph says that the following is an analysis of what occurs in the "Yellow Book," which is casually distributed to the Chambers, but has been withheld this year, concerning America, viz:

Mercier (French Minister to the U. S.) informs the Minister of Foreign Affairs that in his correspondence with the U. S. he had endeavored to word his replies in such manner as to accustom that Gov't to the recognition of the South by France, in case hostilities should continue without any marked result in favor of the North. He wrote to Seward on this subject of loss to French subjects by reason of the absolute impossibility of correspondence with the population of the Southern States. These losses are represented to be $8,000,000 in New Orleans alone. He demanded that French Consuls in the Confederate States should be permitted to forward business correspondence. Seward referred the matter to Lincoln, stating that the demand was of highest moment.

On the 27th February, 1862, Thouvenel asked Mercier to deny, as he had previously done, the recognition of the Confederate Government by France, she intending to remain strictly neutral; but, on the 6th of March, the Minister of Foreign Affairs wrote Mercier, stating that success by the Federal army in Tennessee might soon end the campaign, without the honor of the U. States suffering, and that France greatly desired to see that Government endeavoring to solve the difficulty peaceably. Thouvenel added, that the Cabinet at Washington alone could lay down the basis of compromise, necessity for which is felt more keenly every day.

This was the beginning of the efforts which terminated in the note of Drouyn De L'Huys to England and Russia. When Mercier communicated this note to Seward, he replied that any step on the part of neutral Powers would only result in complicating the difficulties. Mercier, in his letter informing Thouvenel of this conversation, added, that "nobody pretended to reconnect the South to the Union against its will, but only to give it a lesson, and to withdraw it from the influence of its present leaders, so that it might return of its own accord. The Federals are determined to carry out the trial to the end, and if after that the majority of the Southern population persist in wishing to separate from the Union—well, it will be suffered to do so."

A dispatch, bearing date April 13, says that Mercier's visit to Richmond was undertaken at the suggestion of Seward, who then believed in the speedy re-establishment of the Union. Mercier came to an understanding with Seward that his journey should not be connected with recognition of the South, but only an attempt to bring about an arrangement. Seward charged Mercier to state at Richmond that the North was not actuated by sentiments of revenge, and that great satisfaction would be afforded the North by the sight of Southern Senators in Washington. Mercier mentioned that the most important conversation he had was with Mr. Benjamin. That gentleman said that the South had committed a *faux pas* by relying too much on foreign interference, but the illusion had been dispelled. The Southern people were unanimous in their determination to separate, and would fight to the bitter end. After relating this conversation *in extenso*, Mercier adds in his dispatch that everybody held the same language, and nobody hesitated to declare that the re-establishment of the Union was impossible.

MARRIED,

On Haymount, at the lady's home, by the Rev. J. M. Sherwood, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the 6th inst., Capt. BENJAMIN ROBINSON of the C. S. A., to Miss CELIA U. MYROVER.

Near Houston, Texas, on the 19th of November 1862, Mr. WM. A. EVANS, formerly of this county, to Miss ANN ELIZA CONGER.

DIED,

On Thursday morning last, of small pox, JAMES McINTYRE, in the 37th year of his age. As son, brother and friend he was dutiful, affectionate and true.—COMM'D.

In Cumberland county, on Friday Jan. 30th, CATHARINE JANE, daughter of John D. and Fannie J. McArthur, aged 8 years 6 months and 1 day.

Presbyterian please copy.

In this town, Thursday Feb'y 5th, WILLIAM STARR, son of Alex. and Fannie A. Johnson, aged 9 months and 12 days.

In Warrenton, on the 2d inst., Dr. CHARLES SKINNER, in the 49th year of his age—a useful and highly respectable citizen.

In Moore county, Jan. 10, after an illness of 36 hours, DAVID EVANDER DALRYMPLE, aged 16 years and 9 months.

Also, 15th Jan., after an illness of 29 hours, ARCHIBALD DALRYMPLE, aged 11 years and 9 months.

At his residence in Richmond county, on the 3d Jan. Mr. EDWIN WADE, in the 77th year of his age. He was a member of the M. E. Church for many years, and died in full hope of a triumphant bliss. His last words were: "meet me in Heaven." His sons all being absent in the army, two in the West the other in service in Virginia, he said, "Tell them to meet me in Heaven." He leaves a widow and seven children and a number of grand children to mourn his loss. We trust their loss will be his eternal gain. He was a kind and loving husband and father; and kind to his servants. We trust he is gone to the realms above, to the realms of pleasure, peace and love. HIS DAUGHTER.

To the Justices of the Peace.

THE Justices of the Peace of the County of Cumberland are earnestly requested to attend an adjourned meeting at the Court House on Friday next, the 13th inst., at 11 A. M. DAVID McNEILL.

Feb'y 6, 1863. 1-2t

WANTED.

100 BBLS. *sour Scuppernong Wine.* Those having it for sale will inform me, the quantity and price.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Feb'y 9, 1863. 1-3t

LATEST WAR NEWS.

From Fredericksburg.—FREDERICKSBURG, Feb. 6.—Snow fell yesterday to the depth of three inches. This was succeeded by rain. The enemy were quite active yesterday, large trains of wagons, supposed to contain pontoons, being in motion, and going down the river. It is more than probable that but for the rain, something would have turned up here to-day. As it is, the Yankee army is most probably stuck in the mud. All is quiet this morning.

From Tennessee.—ABQUSTA, Feb. 6.—A dispatch from McMinnaville, Tenn., dated 5th instant, says: Information from Kentucky states that an Ohio and a Kentucky (Federal) regiment had fought each other for an hour and a half, resulting as follows:—8 Ohioans killed, 17 wounded; 5 Kentuckians killed, 11 wounded.

Gen. Reynolds' (Yankee) division moved to Alexandria, Tenn., yesterday, for the purpose of destroying flouring mills. A portion of Morgan's cavalry fought them several hours, but owing to the enemy's force had to fall back. The enemy's loss was 11 killed, 37 wounded and 28 prisoners. Our loss was one wounded.

From the South West.—PORT HUDSON, Feb. 6.—Deserters are constantly coming in from the enemy at Baton Rouge. All concur in confirming the reported dissatisfaction in Banks' army. They state that numerous officers have resigned in consequence of the arrival of negro regiments, and that the army is completely demoralized. In some cases it has reached a revolt. One regiment is confined in the penitentiary for laying down their arms. Banks is sated to have said "my army has gone to hell. It is useless to deny it."

A report coming from Baton Rouge represents the sinking of the sloop-of-war Brooklyn by the C. S. steamers Alabama, Florida, and Harriet Lane, the Brooklyn having been sent in pursuit of the latter.

Deserters state that Banks cannot depend upon his army, hence the delay in advancing.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Feb. 9.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—Old 55 to 60, new 45 to 50. Lard 40.
Beef 17½ to 20 by the side; 10 to 20 at retail.
Butter 75 to $1.
Copperas $1 wholesale, $1.25 retail.
Cotton 18 to 20 cts.
Cotton Yarn $3 to $4 per bunch.
Dried Fruit—Apples 5c. per lb.; peaches 12½. Green Apples $5 per bushel.
Eggs 35 to 40 per dozen.
Flour—Family $35 to $36, Super $34 to $34 50.
Forage—Fodder $3 per hundred; Hay $2; Shucks $2.
Grain—Corn 3 30. Wheat $5 to 5 50. Rye 3 50 to $4. Oats $2 to 2 25. Peas 3 50.
Hides—Green 50, dry $1.
Iron—Swedes 40.
Leather—Sole $3 per lb., Upper 3 50.
Liquors—Corn Whiskey $20 per gallon; Apple Brandy $18; Peach Brandy $18.
Molasses—N O $5 to $6 per gallon at retail.
Nails—$1 per lb. at retail.
Pork 38 to 40.
Potatoes—Irish $3 to $3 50; Sweet $2.
Rice, 10 to 12½ by the cask.
Sugar retailing at 75 to $1.
Salt 20 to 25 cts per lb.
Fayetteville Sheetings, 36 to 60 cts. Osnaburgs 40 to 60 cts.
Spirits Turpentine 40 to 50 cts. per gallon.
Tallow 60 Wool 1 50 to 1 75.

Corrected by PEMBERTON & SLOAN.

LAND AT AUCTION.

I WILL offer for sale at Auction, on Tuesday Feb'y 3d, at the Market House, at 12 o'clock,

640 Acres of LAND,

lying on the River 2 miles below town, belonging to T. J. Robinson. 80 acres are cleared and under cultivation. This tract contains about 200 acres of excellent Swamp Land, and 150 acres of sand hill, well timbered; the remainder, next to the River, is adapted to the growth of corn and the cultivation of grass.

Any one desiring to purchase can get further information by applying to the owner or to the subscriber.

C. E. LEETE, Auct'r.

Jan'y 6. 92-ts

LAND AT AUCTION.

WILL be sold on TUESDAY, 3d February next, at the Market House, at 12 o'clock, Two Tracts of Land on Carver's Creek, known as the King and Bolton lands.

The King tract contains 640 acres, the Bolton tract contains 1060 acres.

The above lands adjoin the lands of J. P. McLean, M. J. Buie and others.

There is a Saw and Grist Mill on the Bolton tract.

Persons desiring to purchase can do so privately by calling on C. E. LEETE, Auct'r.

Jan'y 7. 92-ts

The above sales were postponed until Saturday next, the 14th inst., at 12 o'clock, at the Market House.

C. E. LEETE, Auct'r.

Feb'y 8. 1-2ti

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE AT AUCTION.

ON Thursday next, the 12th inst., I shall sell at Auction—

One lot of superior Crockery-ware,
One set of fine gold-edge China,
A few dozen silver Tea and Table Spoons, new,
A lot of fine Lamps,
One large silver Ladle, &c.,
A lot of Furniture.

JOHN H. COOK, Auct'r.

Feb'y 7, 1863. 1t

Presbyterian copy.

Bank Stock for Sale.

ONE HUNDRED AND TEN SHARES of the capital Stock of the Bank of Clarendon for sale.

Apply to JNO. W. SANDFORD, Cash'r.

Feb. 4, 1863 1201*2w

Wanted to Hire,

A GOOD HOUSE GIRL, by the month or quarter.

Apply to A. G. THORNTON, or E. J. HINES.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 9, 1863. 1-4tpd

Just received on Consignment and for sale,

A FEW bbls. SALT, in good order and of excellent quality. Apply to R. ROSE.

Feb'y 9, 1863. 1-2tpd

NOTICE.

TAKEN up on my premises, a small black COW, with a white belly and a short tail. Marks: An under square in the left ear and a fork in the other. The owner will oblige me by coming forward, proving property, paying charges and taking her away.

I. B. DAVIS.

Feb'y 7, 1863. 1-3tpd

FOR SALE.

A FINE CLAY BANK MARE, about 5 years old, works gently in all kinds of harness. Price $275.

Apply to E. J. LILLY.

Feb. 4, 1863 1200-2t

SALT.

200 SACKS SALT for sale on consignment.

AUG. W. STEEL.

Feb. 4, 1863 1200-2t

WANTED.

A SMALL FIRE-PROOF SAFE.

W. H. BERNARD,
Office N. C. Presbyterian.

Feb. 5. 1200-2tpd

Wanted to Purchase,

NORTH CAROLINA and VIRGINIA BANK NOTES, or the notes of any Southern Banks. High premium paid.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Feb'y 5. 1200-3w

A Mule came to my stable on Sunday night last. The owner is requested to come and pay charges and take him away. Apply to

Mrs. OTTARBURG, at the Wagon Yard.

Feb'y 4, 1863. 1200-2tpd

Extract Logwood!
Extract Logwood!!
Extract Logwood!!!

2000 POUNDS EXTRACT LOGWOOD, just received and for sale by

PRATT, DOWIE & JAMES,
Charleston, S. C.

Feb'y 3, 1863. 1200-6tpd

LOST.

ONE Box of CLOTHING, directed to S P. Klarpp, in care of Col. C. E. Leete, Fayetteville, N. C. It was sent from Wilmington on the Carolina, and arrived safe on the wharf at Fayetteville, where it was last heard from. I will give Five Dollars reward for any information so that I can get it, or for the delivery of it to D. B. McGougan at Dunderoch P. O., Robeson County, N. C.

S. P. KLARPP, Wilmington, N. C.
Private Co. D, 51st Reg't N. C. T.

Feb'y 6. 1200-3tpd

CONSCRIPT OFFICE,

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb'y 5, 1863.

ORDERS, No. 5.

A MISCONSTRUCTION having been placed upon the published orders of officers detailed upon recruiting service, it is hereby announced for information of Enrolling Officers and others interested, that the execution of the Conscript Law has not been suspended in this State for thirty days nor for a single hour.

The officers charged with the execution of this law will devote themselves to the zealous and prompt performance of their duties.

The safety and welfare of the country demand that every man in this crisis should do his whole duty. Not a day nor an hour should be lost in filling up the thinned ranks of our glorious and gallant army. A few more such victories as it has recently achieved will speedily secure peace and independence to the country.

By order of Col. T. P. AUGUST,
Command't of Conscripts for N. C.

J. C. PRICE, Adjutant.

Feb 7. 1-2t

ATTENTION, CONSCRIPTS!
Recruits Wanted for the Defence of North Carolina.

BY order of Major Gen. G. W. Smith, Commanding the Army in North Carolina, the subscriber and others have been detailed to recruit men to fill up the ranks of this army in order that the threatened invasion of the State may be repelled. The Conscription Law is suspended so far as to enable any persons who wish to volunteer now to do so by volunteering with the subscriber and join any company they wish, that is, any company now in service under command of Gen. Smith, whose headquarters are now Goldsboro'.

The bounty $100 in my company, will be paid so soon as mustered into service, and all Conscripts volunteering will avoid the necessity of going through the Camp of Instruction. All persons absent from their companies without leave, or who have deserted, will report themselves to me at once. All who report themselves promptly are promised a full pardon, except as to forfeiture of pay. It is hoped this appeal will not be disregarded.

North Carolina is threatened with invasion—the army needs the services of every man liable to military duty. May I not hope that they will respond promptly and thus secure to all that they hold dear on earth, ample means of defence.

I may be found in Fayetteville at the Fayetteville Hotel on Saturday, 14th inst.

JOHN K. RAY,
Lieut. and Recruiting Officer, Murchison's Cavalry

Feb'y 8, 1863. 1-2tpd

Recruits wanted for the Cumberland Plough Boys.

HAVING been detailed for a short time on recruiting service, I will give notice to all who wish to join this Company, that they now have the opportunity of doing so. I will be happy to meet and receive your names at the different places and times specified: At Black River, Lock's Creek and Cedar Creek, on Saturday the 7th Feb'y; also at the same places on the 14th. Capt. R. McDaniel will receive the names at Lock's Creek, Lieut. D. M. Johnson at Cedar Creek, myself at Black River.

JAMES A. GAINEY,
Lieut. Co. F, 24th Reg't N. C. T.

Feb'y 4, 1863. 1200-

VOLUNTEERS WANTED!

THE very best opportunity and most liberal terms are now offered to men liable to conscription, and all others who desire to enter the service of the Confederate States.

The conscript law is partially suspended for a time to give all men subject to military duty as opportunity to volunteer in any Co. or Reg't they may wish to enter.

Transportation will be given them to their companies and seventy-five cents for rations each day after they are sworn in will be allowed. They will also receive One Hundred Dollars bounty on the first pay roll after they join their companies. All who wish to volunteer in the 26th Reg't N. C. Troops (formerly Col. Vance's) and now commanded by the young, gallant and accomplished Colonel H. K. Burgwyn, will please call on me at Carthage, where I will give them all the information I can, and be glad to receive their names.

Also a full pardon, (except forfeiture of pay while absent,) has been granted to all deserters and absentees who will return to duty or report themselves to the recruiting officers in the county on or before the 10th of Feb'y, and I hereby warn all men in the

OPENING OF THE ALABAMA'S CAREER.

The London papers all publish the following statement from the late boatswain of the rebel steamer Alabama, now second officer of the British steamer Thistle:

* * * On leaving England, the 290 had a crew of 93 men, for the most part belonging to the English Naval Reserves, all being trained gunners, and the majority old men-of-war's men. She was temporarily commanded by Capt. B llock, who had under him the proper complement of commissioned and petty officers. Capt. Bullock having learned that a Federal man-of-war (the Tuscarora) lay in wait for him in St. George's Channel, took his departure by what is known as the North Channel, thus eluding the federal enemy; though even had he been intercepted, the Northerner would have found himself in a dilemma, as the 290 had a set of English papers and other presumptive proofs of her neutrality, in the face of which it might have been difficult for her captor to have acted. The 290 at the time carried no guns or other warlike stores, but consisted merely of the hull, spars and engines, excepting, of course, coal and other requisites to enable her to reach her destination, which was Tarissa, one of the Azores or Western Islands, belonging to Portugal. This destination the 290 duly reached, after a fine run of eight days' and came to an anchor in Tarissa Roads, nothing of any moment having occurred to break the usual monotony of a sea voyage.

Sometime before the departure of the 290 from the Mersey, a large bark left the Thames (cleared for Demerara, West Indies,) to meet the 290 at Tarissa, and there transfer to the latter vessel the guns and stores destined for her, and which formed cargo of the bark. Some reason required to be assigned to the Portuguese authorities for the 290 having anchored in the bay, and accordingly the excuse furnished to them was that her engines had broken down. This plea was accepted as a valid one, and during the week that intervened between the arrival at Tarissa of the 290 and the bark, the crew of the former vessel were engaged ostensibly in repairing her engines, but really in preparing her to receive her guns, &c. During this interval large parties of the inhabitants of Tarissa made daily visits to the 290, their curiosity evidently excited by the warlike appearance of what laid claim to be an English merchant vessel. Many pertinent questions were asked by the Portuguese, and were as ingeniously evaded or met by the officers of the 290. Among other things, the Portuguese wanted to know why the vessel had so many ports, and were told that, as she was bound to a warm climate, they were necessary for ventilation; and when they asked why there was such a numerous crew, the reply was, that as she was going on a surveying expedition she required to be well manned. Many similar questions were put, and in like manner answered; but it was all in vain to attempt to undeceive the Portuguese, and they would persist in calling her a "frigata Inglesi."

After the lapse of a week from the arrival of the 290 the bark above mentioned sailed in and anchored, her Captain alleging as a reason to the Portuguese officials that his vessel had sprung a leak, which would require to be repaired ere she could resume her voyage; and on this understanding the Portuguese at once placed her in quarantine, (which in the Azores lasts three days.) On the day after the bark's arrival Captain Bullock, of the 290, being anxious to get his guns on board, hauled alongside the bark, and erected a pair of large shears to effect the transfer of her cargo from the bark's hold to the 290's deck. This brought off the Portuguese in a fury that their rules should have been broken by the 290 having dared to communicate with a vessel that had still two days' quarantine to run, and they angrily demanded to know the reason why their regulations had been infringed. They were told that the bark was in a sinking condition, and the erection of the shears was accounted for by urging the necessity of an immediate temporary transfer of her cargo, that the leak might be reached and stopped, and Captain Bullock finally succeeded in bearing down all opposition by feigning to get in a passion, saying he was doing no more for the bark than any Englishman would do for a countryman in distress. The Portuguese left the vessel, and the trans-shipment proceeded without further hindrance from those on shore.

About the afternoon of the second day, and when the transfer was nearly complete, the British screw steamer Bahama came in, having on board Captain Semmes and the other late officers of the Sumter, besides the remainder of the 290's armament and an addition of twenty odd men to her crew. On the Bahama's arrival and anchorage on a somewhat similar pretext to those given to her two predecessors, the Portuguese fairly lost all patience, and peremptorily insisted on the instant departure of all three vessels. The Bahama at once communicated with the 290, and having hauled over to the latter vessel everything destined for her, got up steam and left, followed by the 290, towing the now empty bark. All three went, not to sea, as they had been ordered to do, but to Agra Bay, (a bay in the same Island, and only a few leagues distant from Tarissa Roads.) Here they remained unmolested until noon the following day, (a Sunday,) when, for the second time, all three vessels were ordered out of the Portuguese waters. All the 290's guns being now mounted, and the vessels otherwise ready for a cruise, the order was obeyed, and all took their departure, the bark, as before, in tow of the 290, which having conveyed her well out to sea, cast her off, and, with a favoring breeze, she steered for Cardiff to bring out a further supply of coal for the 290's use.

The 290 and the Bahama now steamed round the island, and Capt. Semmes, coming out of his cabin, ordered the First Lieutenant to muster the crew aft. This having been done, and all the officers assembled on the poop in their full uniform—i. e., Confederate gray frock coat and trousers—Capt. Semmes enjoined silence, and read his commission as Post Captain in the Confederate navy. It was a document duly attested at Richmond, and bore the signature of "Jefferson Davis, President Confederate States of America" He then opened and read his sealed orders from the President, directing him to assume command of the Confederate sloop-of-war Alabama, hitherto known as the 290, in which, having been duly commissioned, he was to hoist the Confederate ensign and pendant, and "sink, burn, and destroy everything which flew the ensign of the so-called United States of America." Capt. Semmes then ordered the First Lieutenant to fire a gun and run up the Confederate flag and pendant.

The gun was fired by the second Lieutenant, (Armstrong, a relation of the famous inventor,) and ere its smoke had cleared away the Stars and Bars of the young Confederacy were floating on the breeze, and the ceremony was complete. Capt. Semmes declaring the vessel henceforth to be known as the Alabama to have been duly commissioned. The next step was formally to engage the crew to serve and fight under the Confederate flag, which having been done, the men were addressed by their Captain in an eloquent and stirring speech, in the course of which he said that in an English built heart of oak, as she was, and surrounded, as he then saw himself, by British hearts of oak, he wouldn't strike his newly hoisted flag for any one of the enemy.

Of course this elicited a hearty burst of cheering for President, Ship and Captain, and when it had subsided Capt. Semmes said the Bahama was on the point of leaving for England, and intimated that if any of his crew repented of the step they had taken they were free to return in her. This alternative none would accept, and Capt Bullock and a few of the other officers who had taken the 290 from England to the Azores, finding their occupation gone through the arrival of those who had held similar appointments in the Sumter, having gone on board the Bahama, that vessel and the Alabama, amidst hearty cheering from the crews of both parted company, the former pursuing her course back to England, the latter in chase of a Yankee whaler, which she captured and burned. This was her first prize, and her subsequent career is now so famous as to render a single remark thereon superfluous.

The Alabama's crew receive from the Confederate Government half the value of every Federal ship and cargo they destroy, and each of her crew is now worth several hundred pounds. All obligations have hitherto been faithfully discharged in gold. The Alabama is supplied with coal from Wales, by three sailing vessels thus constantly employed.

The boatswain of the 290, to whom I referred above, having been superseded by the boatswain of the Sumter, returned to England in the Bahama.

LETTER FROM HON. A. DOCKERY.

From the Standard.

DOCKERY'S STORE, Jan. 22, 1863.

Dear Sir:—On my return yesterday from a visit to see several sick negroes at Wilmington, whom I had sent to work on the fortifications around that place, I received your favor on the 15th inst. informing me of a report in Raleigh, that I had been stumping Montgomery county in favor of reconstruction and again uniting with the Yankee government.

The story is a most unmitigated falsehood. The last and only speech I have made in that county, within the last eight or nine years, I made a short time before the last Presidential election, in which I plead with the people to vote for Col. Bell, to save the country from the calamity of Lincoln's election; and the last speech I made anywhere, or upon any question, was at our September Court, in 1861, with Judge Shepherd, Col. Cameron, and others, to induce the people to fill up the ranks of a volunteer company then being raised by my son, O. H. Dockery.

Although I have all along and still entertain the opinion that our national troubles might and ought to have been adjusted without the infamous war in which we are involved, for the omission of which I hold the leaders of the Northern fanatics and Southern ambitious secession politicians, about equally culpable, I have always advised respect for and obedience to the laws of the country; and feel confident that when the insanity of the present day shall have passed away, millions both North and South will concur in this opinion. I have two sons in Jackson's corps, on the Rappahannock—two in the Western armies, one of whom received a severe, perhaps mortal wound in the Corinth battle; with my son Benjamin (who was discharged at Richmond after the battles around that city, on account of lost health and imperfect vision,) and son Oliver, superseded in the transfer of the State troops—in all six sons; and yet, because I exercise the remaining right of expressing my opinion of the course of ambitious demagogues in involving our once happy country in this destructive war, I am constantly slandered.

Please accept my sincere thanks for the continued evidence of your warm friendship.

Respectfully and truly, yours, &c.

ALFRED DOCKERY.

We learn that an absurd report is in circulation that deserters or absentees who are returning to their companies under the call of Gen. Smith, are being punished by whipping. This report is totally untrue. Gen. Smith and Gov. Vance will sacredly perform their promise in this respect. Let every absentee return by the 10th of this month. The past will be forgiven and forgotten, if those who return are henceforth true to duty.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Handsome Donation.—The ladies and gentlemen of Hamburg and Edgefield C. H., have presented Miss M. A. Buie a splendid service of silver, as a token of their appreciation of her patriotic and indefatigable labors in behalf of the Edgefield soldiers. The gift is a most appropriate one, honorable alike to the donors and fully appreciated by the worthy recipient. The service consists of a tea set, cake basket, salt stands, spoons, forks, goblet and waiter, card case, powder box, egg cup, napkin rings, &c. They are splendid articles, with proper inscriptions, and will be highly valued by Miss Buie as a reminder of her efforts in a good cause and as mementoes of friendship.—*Augusta Chronicle & Sentinel.*

Miss Buie is a daughter of the late John R. Buie of Laurel Hill N. C. She was engaged in teaching until the war broke out, since which she has devoted herself mainly to the cause of the soldiers.

The Yankee Army of the Potomac.—The army has lost its prestige; the soldier no longer thinks it an honor to belong to the Army of the Potomac. As an illustration of the feeling prevalent among the officers, I will say that when Gen. Burnside's order, which you have no doubt already published, was read, the inquiry was made by an officer, "What do you think of it?"

"General, it don't seem to have the *ring*," was the response.

"*No, sir, the bell is broken,*" said the general.

Not that he meant any want of confidence in Gen. Burnside; but the bell of the Army of the Potomac is sadly fractured, and its tones have no longer the clear, inspiring ring of victory. But I do not need to refer to the condition of the army at greater length. Every phase you can get will reveal the same truth, which is well understood here and at Washington:—*Cor. N. Y. World.*

45th Alabama Regiment.—We see in the Columbus Sun the casualties in the 45th Regiment Alabama Volunteers, in the actions before Murfreesboro, Tenn., December 30 and 31, Col. James G. Gilchrist commanding. This Regiment was at the taking of two batteries, and was the first to plant the Confederate colors on a battery of six of the finest pieces in the Yankee army. It behaved most gallantly. Col. Gilchrist is a native of North Carolina.—*Exchange.*

Collision—The two mail trains on the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad collided on night before last, about 30 miles from Wilmington. Two soldiers were instantly killed; a third had to have his foot amputated, and two others were slightly injured. All these men were on the platform of the cars, and persisted in remaining there, notwithstanding repeated warnings from the conductor. The damage done to the engines and cars was slight. One of the trains was out of time, which led to the accident.—*Wil. Journal, 4th.*

WILMINGTON MARKET, Feb. 4.

Beef cattle 18 to 20. Bacon, new 50 to 55. Butter $1 to $1 25. Corn 2 75 to $3. Flour, super $34 to $35. Lard 45. Molasses $6 to $8. Sweet Potatoes $3 50 to $4. Pork 35 to 40. Pea Nuts $5 to 5 25. Salt $9 to $10. Sugar 70 to 75 by hhd. Fayetteville Factory sheetings 60 to 65. Tallow 65 to 70. Wood $12 to $16. Yarn $6 to $7.

SALT.

50 BAGS SALT for sale by

J. A. McDONALD.

Oakland, Jan'y 29, 1863. 99*2tpd

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

In the Senate, on Monday, Gov. Graham's bill for repeal or modification of the Stay Law was tabled, 24 to 18, after considerable discussion which is not reported in the only Raleigh paper so far received. So also, a bill authorising free negroes to enslave themselves.

The Chatham Railroad bill passed its 3d reading, but returns to the House for action on the amendment reducing the appropriation to $250,000.

An election for University Trustees was had, but the result was not announced.

The bill to amend the Militia Law, and that to extend the application of the writ of *habeas corpus*, passed 2d readings. And a resolution "in regard to payment of bounty money" passed finally.

In the Commons, on Monday, Mr. Grissom offered a resolution requesting our delegation in Congress to use their best exertions to have the pay of soldiers increased to $20 per month, which was passed unanimously.

Mr. Shepherd presented a memorial from Joseph S. Dunn and other citizens of Randolph county, complaining of the outrageous conduct of certain traitors, principally from Montgomery county, who were plundering the citizens of Montgomery and Randolph counties of arms and provisions, and stating that unless speedily protected they must abandon their homes. Mr. Shepherd moved that it be referred to the committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Foust said measures had been taken to effectually suppress these disturbances, and moved that the memorial be laid on the table.

After a few remarks from Mr. Amis, the memorial was referred to the Military committee.

Bills were introduced by: Mr. Waddell to secure women's rights in property owned before marriage. Mr. Russ, to regulate the sale of spiritous liquors in Bladen county. Mr. Wellborn, to incorporate the Yadkin Valley and Western Railroad Company.

The Revenue bill was debated during most of the session, by whom the report does not say.

In the Commons, on the 27th ult., Mr. Shober made a personal explanation in regard to the statement of his remarks on a previous occasion copied into the Observer from the Salem Press. We find it in yesterday's Standard, as follows:—

Mr. Shober rose to a question of privilege. He had this morning seen a statement in the Fayetteville Observer taken from a letter of a correspondent of the Salem Press, which misstated (no doubt unintentionally) certain remarks made by him upon the bill to establish the office of Treasurer of the Literary Fund. He had not said, as represented by this correspondent, that certain bonds belonging to the Literary Fund "became and remained misplaced," and that, *in consequence*, a loss of from seventy-five to a hundred thousand dollars had been incurred. He did, however, say, in the discussion of the bill in question, upon information received from the Superintendent of Common Schools, and as a reason why the Literary Fund should have a special financial officer, that the bonds and other evidences of debt belonging to that fund, had often been placed in insecure positions—not that they had become worthless, and loss thereby sustained. He had further said, in the debate upon the subject, that the Literary Fund had sustained losses, running through a series of years, amounting at this time, in the estimation of the Superintendent, to seventy-five or one hundred thousand dollars. These losses had occurred, not as stated by the correspondent of the Salem Press, on account of the bonds having been "misplaced," but for the reason that proper attention had not been given to the interests of the Fund, in the failure, in many instances, to collect interest when due, and to make re-investments, &c., and it was for these reasons that the Board should be authorized to select a competent officer whose special duty would require him to be active and vigilant in the management of the Literary Fund. The correspondent had therefore erred in imputing to him such a statement as that published by the Fayetteville Observer.

Mr. S. further desired to say that the late incumbent of the Treasury Department was in no wise responsible for the mismanagement of the Literary Fund—and if the correspondent of the Salem Press intended to reflect upon him on that account, he had done him gross injustice. The bonds and other evidences of debt belonging to the Literary Fund had been during his whole administration, until the 12th of October, 1862, in the keeping of the Literary Board, who kept them in a box which was deposited in the Treasurer's office, the Secretary of the Board retaining the key.

In this connection Mr. S. would read a letter from his Excellency, the Governor, addressed to him this morning, and detain the House no longer.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Raleigh, Jan. 27, '63.

MR. SHOBER, Mem. Ho. Com.—Present:

Dear Sir: Mr. D. W. Courts, late Public Treasurer, having called my attention to a statement imputed to you in the House of Commons, made in relation to the bonds belonging to the Literary Fund, and which reflected upon him, at his request I have to make the following statement: That although the law requires the Treasurer to keep the funds of the Board and be responsible for them, previous to my coming into office he had never done so; the Board for some reason retaining them in the hands of its Secretary, who kept them in a tin box, which was merely deposited with the Treasurer, the Secretary keeping the key. On the first meeting of the Board, under my administration, in October last, it was resolved to place the funds absolutely in the hands of the Treasurer, as the law required. Mr. Courts was accordingly sent for—the funds delivered to him, and his receipt taken on the 12th of October 1862. This was the first time, as I am assured, that Mr. Courts ever had actual possession of them.

While, therefore, the statement made in my first regular message, that the fund had suffered loss for want of a proper person to look after and collect the various sums due the Board, was true, yet it does not follow that the blame attaches to Mr. Courts, who was never put in possession, nor was it my intention to reflect on him. Neither do I wish to be understood as reflecting upon any of the former Boards; for, in general, the affairs of this fund have been well and economically administered. The losses referred to were the necessary consequence of making it the business of too many persons to collect, instead of having some *one* competent person to look after the shifting and uncertain securities of private bonds.

I shall be glad if this statement shall do justice to Mr. Courts.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

Z. B. VANCE.

The Price of Corn.—Corn and corn meal are now selling in this market at from three to four dollars per bushel, and in some parts of the State west of this, it is commanding a still higher price. It is natural that those who have made corn, or who have it on hand, should retain enough for their own families. If they did not do this, they would be unjust to those who are nearest and dearest to them; but the individual who hoards corn or meal at a time like this, and holds them back for higher prices than they are now bringing, is not only destitute of the ordinary feelings of humanity, but is as much a foe to his section as the myrmidons of Lincoln themselves.

Raleigh Standard.

FROM THE NORTH.

RICHMOND, Feb. 2.—Northern papers of the 29th have been received.

Capt. Maffitt of the Florida captured, and burned or sunk, *five* Yankee brigs on her trip out. When last heard from, on the 24th ult., she was steering for the Bahamas with the British flag flying.

The Philadelphia Evening Journal has been suppressed for the publication of a long editorial article on the message of Jeff. Davis, "praising it as reliable, truthful and noble; and in these respects contrasting Davis with President Lincoln, the latter being, in this connection, made the subject of gross and foul personal abuse."

The Herald predicts for the Army of the Potomac nothing but disaster, until McClellan is again placed in command.

The Yankee Congress.—Row in the Senate—Plain Talk in the House.—In the U. S Senate, on Tuesday night, the bill for the indemnification of the President and other persons for suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*, and acts done in pursuance thereof, was called up, and an exciting debate ensued. Mr. Saulsbury denounced the President by name as an imbecile, and was very violent in his demeanor. He was called to order, and finally placed in custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms. An amendment to make the provisions of the bill apply to criminal as well as to civil cases was adopted—27 against 15—and the bill passed by a vote of 33 against 7. In the Senate yesterday Mr. Clark, of Rhode Island, introduced a preamble and resolution stating that Senator Saulsbury had behaved in a turbulent and disorderly manner when called to order by the Vice President, and had drawn a pistol and threatened to shoot the Sergeant-at-Arms, and that such conduct being disgraceful to the Senate and destructive of all order and decorum, the said Senator be expelled from the Senate. The resolution was laid over. Mr. Wall offered a resolution directing an inquiry into the propriety of extending relief to Mr. Thomas of Maryland, alias Zarvona, alias the French lady, confined in Fort Warren, who is represented to have become "hopelessly insane by reason of his sufferings."

In the House, Mr. Vallandigham had made another speech in which he said:—

"*You can never subdue the seceded States. Two years of fearful experience have taught you that.* Why carry on the war? If you persist it can only end in final separation; believe it now, as you did not my former warnings, *the whole Northwest will go with the South.* Believe me as you did not the solemn warnings of years past, *the day which divides the North from the South, the self-same day decrees eternal divorce between the West and the East.* There is not one drop of rain that falls over the whole vast expanse of the North-west that does not find its home in the bosom of the Gulf. *We must and will follow it, with travel and trade;* not by treaty, but by right; freely, peaceably and without restriction or tribute, under the same Government and flag."

LATER.—Northern papers of the 30th and 31st have reached Richmond and Petersburg.

The Philadelphia Arrest.—The arrest of the Editor of the Philadelphia Journal has caused great excitement. Judge Ludlow, of Philadelphia, made his arrest the subject of a special charge to the Grand Jury. He says that the time has arrived when we can no longer hold our peace, where obligations imposed by oaths of office compel us at every hazard to direct the Grand Jury to inquire into and determine by whose order and by what persons this arrest has been made. In the Legislature of Pennsylvania, a resolution authorizing the Governor to go to Washington and demand his release, was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations. The Common Branch of the Philadelphia Council adopted a resolution denouncing the arrest as unjust and unconstitutional.

The New York World says that the country is indignant and shocked at this arbitrary and tyrannical exercise of power, and that the friends of the Constitution will henceforth resist all illegal encroachments on individual liberty and free discussion with the firmness of conscious strength and the vigor and determination of men thoroughly in earnest.

The Florida.—The World says the effects of the Florida's operations had created profound excitement in New York on Thursday, and well they might. Swift as the Alabama, stronger, and with heavier guns, the Florida is commanded by an officer who believes in fighting.

The Florida was pursued after leaving Mobile by the Federal steamer Cuyler. Maffitt hauled to and gave her a shot, cutting away her foremast. The Cuyler was so disabled that she had to cease the pursuit.

Stanly Resigned.—Gov. Stanly has resigned on account of the Emancipation Proclamation.

Despair.—The Washington correspondent of the Herald of the 31st says that the bitter expressions in the Senate debate on Thursday, upon the subject of emancipation in Missouri, betrayed something like despair as to the result of the war. Greely is playing a big game to bring about recognition, outside of his newspaper.

Senator Saulsbury has apologised for his free speech in the Senate.

Cotton and Money Market.—Cotton in New York was greatly excited. It opened at 82 and closed at 86 for average middlings. Good middlings 89 to 90. Gold closed at 154¾. Sterling 171 to 172. All kinds of merchandise continued to rise in New York. Stocks advanced three to five per cent on Friday. United States sixes had declined to ninety-four.

Impending Anarchy in the North.—A correspondent of the Herald, writing from Albany and speaking of the late disgraceful proceedings in the Legislature, says:

They prove clearly that we are to-day standing on a volcano, liable at any moment to break forth with all its fury. It proves also that the public mind is ripe for revolution, and is in that condition not to be trifled with, either by Jacobin abolition faction or any other. It is as liable to break out in one place as another; and when it once breaks loose, when the first blow is struck or the first pistol fired—which at one time was imminent here—the infection will spread and no human power can stop it. That this is the true condition of the public mind at present, and that daily events are developing this sentiment and ripening it for the future, no one who has carefully watched their progress in different localities of the North can help but admit. It proves that the perilous hour of the nation is now upon us, and that we are fast approaching a period when anarchy will be the order of the day unless our rulers take such steps as are necessary to stay the storm.

There are many men here who stand far above the several contests and personal troubles of the hour, who consider it more than probable that the winter will not pass away without there being a controversy between the national and State administrations. As evidence that we are fast drifting in that direction they cite the fact that the administration at Washington have not communicated with Gov. Seymour or any of his officials since he was placed in office; also, the movements of Gen. Wool, calling upon the militia to report to him instead of to the Governor. They consider this as evidence that it is the determination of the authorities at Washington to force an issue upon the State. Well may it be asked whither are we drifting.

THE NAVAL VICTORY AT CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 31.—Our gunboats Palmetto State and Chicora have reached the wharf. They were enthusiastically cheered by an immense concourse of citizens, who had assembled to greet them. Salutes were fired from all the forts and batteries. Not a man was hurt on our side and our gunboats were not struck by the enemy. Our attack on the fleet was a complete surprise to the blockaders, each one running away without caring for the others. It is supposed that nearly all of the crew of the Mercedita perished, the Palmetto State, (which engaged her,) having no boats and fighting at the time, could render her no assistance. She sunk in five fathoms of water. The Captain and crew surrendered and were paroled. They begged for assistance when their vessel was sinking, but we had no boats to send them. They were, therefore, told to shift for themselves. The Chicora sunk one gunboat, name unknown, and set on fire the Quaker City which struck her flag, but afterwards escaped in a crippled condition.

CHARLESTON, February 1.—Yesterday afternoon Gen. Beauregard placed a steamer at the disposal of the Foreign Consuls to see for themselves that no blockade existed. The French and Spanish Consuls, accompanied by Gen. Ripley, accepted the invitation. The British Consul, with the Commander of the British war steamer Petrel, had previously gone five miles beyond the usual anchorage of the blockaders, and could see nothing of them with glasses. Late in the evening four blockaders re-appeared, keeping far out. This evening a large number of blockaders are in sight, but keep steam up, evidently ready to run.

Lieut. Sheldon and Chief Engineer Pinkle, of the Yankee gunboat Flambeau, were captured by our scouts on Bull's Island last night.

Gen. Beauregard and Com. Ingraham have issued the following proclamation:—

HEADQUARTERS LAND AND NAVAL FORCES,
CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 31, 1863.

At about five o'clock, this morning, the Confederate States naval forces in this station attacked the United States blockading fleet off the harbor of the city of Charleston, sunk, dispersed or drove off and out of sight for the time, the entire fleet; therefore we, the undersigned commanders, respectively, of the Confederate States naval and land forces, in this quarter, do hereby formally declare the blockade by the United States of the said city of Charleston, South Carolina, to be raised by a superior force of the Confederate States from and after this 31st day of Jan., A. D. 1863.

G. T. BEAUREGARD, Gen'l Com'dg.
D. N. INGRAHAM,
Flag Officer Com'g Naval Force in S. C.

The results of the naval engagements yesterday are two vessels sunk, four set on fire, and the remainder driven away.

The foreign Consuls here held a meeting last night, and were unanimously of opinion that the blockade has been legally raised.

The gunboat John P. Smith, captured from the Federals in Stono river, is now safely anchored under the guns of Fort Pemberton. She had one Parrot gun, ten 8-inch guns, and one 24-pounder. She will soon be ready for sea.

Two prisoners captured while on a gunning expedition on Bull's Island, were brought in to day. They belong to the steamer Flambeau, blockading the port of Georgetown.

From Blackwater.—RICHMOND, Feb. 2.—The following official dispatch has been received from Gen. Pryor:—

CARRSVILLE, ISLE OF WIGHT, Jan. 30.

General: This morning at 4 o'clock, the enemy under Major General Peck attacked me at Kelly's store, eight miles from Suffolk. After three hours severe fighting, we repulsed them at all points and held the field. Their force is represented by prisoners, to be between ten and fifteen thousand. My loss in killed and wounded will not exceed fifty—no prisoners. I regret that Col. Poage is among the killed. We inflicted a heavy loss on the enemy. Resp'tfully,

ROGER A. PRYOR, Brig. Gen. Comd'g.

PETERSBURG, Feb. 2.—From a member of Capt. Wright's Battery, [says the Express,] who were in the fight, we have obtained a few additional particulars.

Some two hours or more before the dawn of day Friday, our pickets were driven in by two regiments of mounted men, and a few minutes thereafter the enemy's artillery opened on our bivouac fires. We immediately replied with guns of Capt. Coit's S. C. Battery, and one section of Capt. Wright's. The enemy's shell fell thick and fast in our immediate vicinity, but our boys stood manfully to their guns, and gave the vandals as much and as good as they sent.

At daylight the artillery duel ceased, and the fight was then maintained with musketry for about one hour, when the enemy ceased firing and fell back. We held our position, but the enemy not advancing and showing no disposition to renew the fight, Gen. Pryor retired to Carrsville, eight miles from the Blackwater river, where he remained undisturbed at last accounts.

The following are all the casualties that we have been able to obtain: There were four killed in the 54th Va. Regiment. Capt. Dobbins, 27th Va. Battalion, was killed by a minnie ball. In Wright's Battery, Captain W. was slightly wounded in the leg. Lieut. Watkins was also slightly wounded. Charles W. Hughes, and Geo. R. Watts, wounded. Two of Capt. Coit's battery were slightly disabled.

Gen. Pryor now occupies a strong position at Carrsville, and is prepared for the enemy, let him come in any force he may.

RICHMOND, Feb. 2.—Reliable intelligence from Suffolk says that Corcoran commanded the Yankees in the recent fight. They admit a loss of 500 in killed and wounded. Gen. Gibbs was severely wounded. All the hospitals in Suffolk were filled with the wounded.

From Vicksburg.—VICKSBURG, Feb. 2.—A Yankee iron clad ram passed our batteries this morning. Several shots were fired at her, only three of which struck her She attempted, when opposite the steamer Vicksburg, to grapple her, but was prevented by our sharpshooters. The shots which struck her seemed not to make the slightest impression.

Ten deserters from the 31st Wisconsin regiment arrived here last evening. They state that great dissatisfaction exists in the Yankee army, and they confirm the arrival of Grant's army, making their effective force at fifty to sixty thousand men on the Peninsula. Grant supercedes McClernand, and takes command of the expedition.

From Savannah.—SAVANNAH, Feb. 1.—The Abolition fleet again attacked Fort McAllister this morning. The firing continued until afternoon, when the enemy retired, whipped again. The only person killed on our side was Maj. John B. Gallie, commander of the fort, a shell striking him on the head.

From Tennessee.—CHATTANOOGA, Jan. 30.—Wheeler's cavalry destroyed five more transports on the Cumberland river last Friday. The same command destroyed an engine and train of cars, and captured 52 prisoners on the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad last Saturday.

Wendell Phillips and other strong minded men of his stamp went in a body on Monday night to President Lincoln's house, and demanded the removal of Seward.

Goldsboro', North Carolina,
JANUARY 23d, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5.

I. COMMANDERS of Brigades will give to the officers detailed for recruiting service, (one from each company,) special instructions to arrest and forward to their Companies all enlisted men absent without competent authority.

II. A full pardon, except as to forfeiture of pay for the period of unauthorized absence, is hereby proclaimed to all enlisted men, absent without leave, who may voluntarily return to their respective commands on or before the 10th day of February next.

III. All enlisted men who do not voluntarily return within the time specified, and all who shall after this date absent themselves from their commands without proper authority, will be charged with desertion and tried by the new Military Court now in session. If found guilty, they will be sentenced to death, whether present or absent, and commanders will be ordered to execute the sentence wherever the condemned can be arrested.

IV. In Companies, all the enlisted men of which are present for duty, except those absent under legal orders or upon regular sick-leave, Division, District and Department Commanders are authorized to grant furloughs, at the rate of one for every twenty-five men present for duty in each company, and for periods which, deducting the time necessary for travel, will permit the parties to remain at home fourteen days. Whenever they are authorized by the facts to append a certificate, which will be required in every instance, that no enlisted man of the Company is absent without competent authority, Company and Regimental Commanders will forward, through the regular channels, at the rate and upon the conditions above specified, recommendations of the men most meritorious and deserving of furlough.

V. All enlisted men who overstay their regular sick furloughs, or those granted as above, will be immediately arrested on their return, an examination made into the circumstances of each case, and the facts reported to the Brigade Commander, who will either punish the delinquent, cause charges to be preferred, or return him to duty unpunished, as the circumstances of the case may in his judgment require.

VI. Major A. F. CONE, Chief Quartermaster, will cause these orders to be advertised once a week, for three weeks, in every newspaper published in North Carolina, and in the newspapers published in Columbia, Anderson, Greenville and Yorkville, South Carolina.

By Command of Maj. Gen. G. W. SMITH:

SAM. W. MELTON,
Major and A. A. Gen.

A PROCLAMATION,

BY

ZEBULON B. VANCE,

GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that a large number of soldiers from our armies are absent from their colors without proper leave, in this the hour of our greatest need, and it being confidently believed that a large majority of such were impelled to this course by a natural and almost irresistible desire to see their homes and friends once more after so long an absence, and not because of a cowardly determination to leave their brave comrades to share all the dangers and hardships of the field alone; and whereas, Maj. Gen. G. W. Smith, in command of the Department of North Carolina, by consent of the Secretary of War, has published an order declaring that all who may voluntarily return to duty by the 10th day of February next, shall be received into their several commands with no other punishment than a forfeiture of their pay for the time they have been so absent without leave; and declaring further that all who do not so return by the said 10th day of February, shall, when apprehended, be tried for desertion, and upon conviction, be made to suffer death:

Now therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of the State of North Carolina, do issue this my proclamation to all soldiers from this State, serving in the armies of the Confederacy, who are now illegally absent from their colors, commanding them to return to duty with their comrades, and exhorting them to avail themselves of this opportunity of saving their friends from the disgrace and infamy which will forever cling to the name of a deserter from his country's cause, and themselves from a felon's death. Many, after carrying their country's flag in triumph through various bloody conflicts and making themselves a name, of which their children's children might have been justly proud, have forfeited it all by absenting themselves at a moment when their own State is invaded and about to be desolated by a brutal, half-savage foe. Now is the time to reinstate themselves, by a prompt return to duty. I appeal to them to stand by their country yet a little longer, and not to sully by desertion the bright and glorious reputation of the State, which they have helped to win on a hundred hard fought fields; and I appeal to all good and loyal citizens throughout the State to give their influence to induce these men to return. Let no one, unmoved by this appeal to his patriotism and honor, suppose that he can remain at home with impunity; the full power of the State authorities, aided if need be by the Confederacy, shall be put in force to arrest him and bring him to punishment after the 10th day of February next, and there shall be no rest for the deserter in the borders of North Carolina. And let none excuse their desertion by declaring that they go home to take care of their families; they will add nothing to the comforts of their families by hiding like guilty men in the woods by day, and by plundering their neighbors by night; they only bring shame and suffering upon the heads of the innocent, and their little children, when gray headed old men, will have the finger of scorn pointed at them and the bitter taunt will ring in their ears, "Your father skulked in the woods to keep from fighting for his country."

The State is now trying to provide food for your families, and each county is making a similar provision; and as your Chief Magistrate I promise you that the wife and child of the soldier who is in the army doing his duty shall share the last bushel of meal and the last pound of meat in the State. Let every patriot in the land assist with all his influence in the execution of this proclamation and our victorious ranks will again be filled, and our country soon be rid of the enemy.

In witness whereof, ZEBULON B. VANCE, our Governor, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed these presents, and caused the great Seal of the State to be affixed.

L. S.

Done at our City of Raleigh, on the 26th day of January, in the year of our Lord, 1863.

Z. B. VANCE

By the Governor:

R. H. BATTLE, Jr., Private Sec'y

Jan. 26, 1863. 98-1w3t

CHOICE LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a VALUABLE TRACT of LAND in Robeson county, containing 328 acres. The land is located in the heart of an excellent neighborhood, 8 miles south of Floral College and 4½ from the Shoe Heel Depot, on the W. C. & R. Railroad, and directly on the proposed line from Fayetteville, N. C., to Florence, S. C. Churches and first class Academies are convenient.

This land is heavily timbered with oak, hickory and pine, and is considered among the most productive corn and cotton lands in the county. It formerly belonged to ex-Gov. Neill S. Brown of Tenn., selected by him for its healthiness, desirableness and conveniences to churches, schools and factories. It will be sold on reasonable terms to an early applicant.

Persons wishing to purchase, can get information by applying to the subscriber at Montpelier, Richmond county, N. C., or calling on John McRae or Robt. L. Monroe, Anna Pirrenne P. O., Robeson county, who will take pleasure in showing the lands.

D. McNEILL.

Jan'y 30. 99*2tpd

State of North Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Jan'y Term, 1863.

THE following list of Lands was returned to said Term for an order of sale for the taxes due thereon, by the Sheriff of said County:

Names.	No. acres.	Val.	Amt of tax due	For the year.
John Caddell,	100	$ 50	66c	1860-'61
John B McRae	100	100	1 72	1860-'61
Alex McKay,	300	150	2 58	1860-'61
Daniel Chisholm,	50	50	61	1860-'61
M Q Waddell & Co,	1920	960	37 74	1858-'59-'60-'61
Alexander McRae,	350	150	2 58	1860-'61
John Gibson's heirs,	100	100	1 72	1860-'61
Burwell Johnson,	50	50	86	1860-'61
Arch'd Lammond,	200	500	3 59	1860
Daniel Lammond,	130	130	95	1860
Lockey Lucas,	82	82	52	1860
C N Hall,	84	350	10 12	1859-'60 and 1861
Paul Barringer,	30	300	5 15	1860-'61
Charles F Fisher,	1 Lot		27 47	1860-'61
Robt McRae,	120	120	18 15	1860-'61
Shafer, Kizer & Co,	5450	2735	48 77	1860-'61
Nelson Merritt,	100	100	5 77	1858-'59 and 1860
Sarah Merritt,	100	100	1 62	1859-'60 and 1861

J. S. SPENCER, Clerk.

Jan'y 30, 1863. 99*3tpd